

THE STAR'S

STATION  
WEEK  
COMPUTING & HIGH TECH  
NO

## COMPUTER COMPANIES

**You are invited to share in your news and activities with our readers.**  
Fax your messages to us on 648298 or write to P.O. Box 9313 Amman.

## Preview

## Macintosh Quadra goes 33

APPLE COMPUTER Inc. have just released the fastest Mac ever. The Quadra 950 is a 33 Megahertz machine, out-performing the Quadra 900 by 30 per cent. The machine is to replace the Quadra 900 and Apple will not be asking for more on the extra features! The machine will cost the same.

The machine itself looks just like the Quadra 900 on the outside, but some significant improvements have been made internally. Of course the most important change is the increased speed of the machine, with a 68040 processor which is one third faster than the

same 25 Megahertz 68040 processor used in the Quadra 700 and 900 machines. Apple have



also installed a faster Ethernet chip which, it claims, can result in as much as a 20 per cent improvement in performance.

The Quadra 950 also has more storage and more memory, since it starts with an 8 Megabyte/

Super Drive model. Apple are not charging more for this extra memory and there's a modified hard disk drive too. Apple are now offering a huge 230 Megabyte hard disk drive instead of the old 160 megabyte one.

Users are offered much more power for the same money, so this machine should satisfy the needs of any high-end user offering more of everything. We'll be telling you more about it later, once we actually get to test one.

Computer competition:  
**JD 50 for the first correct answer!**

## Restricted Binary Counting:

This competition is not for the faint hearted:

Counting in binary is easy, and any number can be converted from the decimal value to its binary representation. But suppose a new binary counting is invented, a counting that requires that the number of 1's is the same for all values. For example, if we need to count in six bits with three ones, we get a counter like this (right column is sorted by binary value):

1	000111	11	100011
2	001011	12	100101
3	001101	13	100110
4	001110	14	101001
5	010011	15	101010
6	010101	16	101100
7	010110	17	110001
8	011001	18	110010
9	011010	19	110100
10	011100	20	111000

Of course the order presented is not a must, since any other order can be used to convert the decimal numbers on the left to their corresponding 'bit pattern

on the right.

**THE QUESTION:** (In layman's terms)  
Find an equation, computable algorithm or computer program that will give a unique Y-bits binary pattern for any given number such that the pattern has X-1's where X is less than Y.

For example: Representing the number 12 in a string of 6-bits and 2-1's produces 100010. While the number 23910026 in a string of 30-bits and 10-1's could produce (but not necessarily): 01000010001100010000101010, as long as no two decimal numbers produce the same binary pattern.

**Important:** The answer is expected to contain the least number of computable operations possible.

**Hint:** The number of different bit patterns that could be produced is the combinatorial number. So the combination of 2 in 6 is  $6! / ((6-2)! 2!) = 15$ .

Send your answers to: The Star, WorkStation Competition, PO Box 9319, Amman.

## Macintosh news

By Kheldoon Tabaza

## Koran for the Mac

The Egyptian company MegaMind has announced the release of the Holy Koran as a HyperCard stack on CD for the Macintosh.

Earlier this year, the company announced at the Riyadh Apple Expo. that the stack is going to be a public domain software. However, it seems that now they have changed their mind and have decided to sell it through Apple dealers in the Middle East.

## Mac Arabic OCR now available

At last, Arabic OCR is alive and kicking on the Middle Eastern market, and the Macintosh is the lucky machine to get it first. The application is called Arabic Textpert 3.7 and has been developed by the CTA company. It comes in a software format, selling at \$1500, or as a faster version on a RISC processor at \$6000. More details in our forthcoming issues.

## INTERFACE

## Let's talk

"YOU'LL BE hearing from our computers," said the businessman, after signing an agreement on exchanging information with a competitor. Many people never expected that they'd be talking through their computers, but computers are going down in the books as the third means of communication for businesses after the telephone and the letter. The three basic ways of communicating through computers are: Serial communication (to connect two distinct computer devices), Local Area Networks (LAN's) and the facsimile.

Modems are the building block of any information network. They are currently banned in Jordan for reasons to do with military security. Of course, some big businesses and governmental organizations are allowed to use them, but the average computer user can't get his hands on a modem easily.

Still, every computer user should know about modems and what they can do for him or her. Modems are often used to send and receive Electronic Mail (E-Mail) and to connect into large databases. It is important here to differentiate between networking and serial communication. A network is made up of more than two computers. Some LAN's are made up of over a 100 machines, usually all tied up to the same big computer — known as a server — which is usually a very fast computer with a large hard disk that can hold the entire resources of other computers. There are huge information services which allow the user, for a certain fee, to connect into the database and subsequently access hundreds of shareware and freeware programs. They also offer the user the unlimited use of E-Mail.

Modems use telephone lines for communication, so modem communication can be very expensive if it's long distance. The longer a call takes, the more you have to pay for it. Your modem has to be uniform, with the standard baud-rate (baud: Bits per minute) used on telephone lines which follow a 24,000 baud-rate.

As for fax cards, which are available on computers and take the form of plug-in cards which range in prices and performance, a normal fax card is usually only capable of sending standard text files. However, the more expensive cards on the market can be used with some programs and a hand-scanner to send just about anything like a regular facsimile. Once you receive a fax message you can either view it on screen or print it on paper, but you cannot edit it since the computer will deal with it as a graphics file.

When you decide to buy a fax card, it's always important to remember that most low-end ones can only send faxed messages. So don't allow your supplier to trick you into buying a send-only card when you actually require a send-receive-card. Another important question to ask is which type of text files it supports or, to be more specific, which word processor it supports, since fax cards on the PC may only read files off certain word processors. This problem clearly appears when a fax is in read Arabic characters, since you have to guarantee that the fax card supports Arabic and you should both know and own the word processor it is going to use. Combination fax-modem cards are available and they make the best of both modem and fax communication, but usually incorporate send-fax only features. So be careful when you shop and make sure you know your "fax".

Presentation:  
**Sakhr Windows 3.0 Arabization**

Al-Alamiah held a reception and presentation at the Amman Marriott Hotel last Saturday, sponsored by the Jordan Computer Society (JCS).

Mr Hazem Milhem, general manager of the Jordan Computer Center, agents for Al-Alamiah products in Jordan, delivered a speech which was followed by a contribution from Mr Khaled K-

lani, JCS President. Mr Ahmad Nasser, the engineer responsible for designing the program at Al-Alamiah Software, gave a live presentation of Sakhr Arabization for Windows 3.0, explaining that the program is basically a shell that runs over Windows 3.0 and is capable of handling all the Arabization aspects for all applications that run on Windows 3.0. The presentation was attended by many people from the computer community in Jordan and the local press.

## The Star

Jordan's political, economic and cultural weekly

AMMAN, 9 — 15 JULY 1992, VOLUME 3, NUMBER 16

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JORDAN WEEK:

**US plans to destabilize Saddam's Iraq: Jordan in the fire-line**  
page 2

**INSIDE**  
The man who wants to paint Amman red  
page 4

Palestine's prisoners of conscience  
page 6

## AIDS for sale!

An Austrian company is accused of selling plasma serum infected with the killer virus to Jordan ... page 3



The settlements issue:

**Where will Rabin draw the line?**

Qaddafi and the sanctions:  
The colonel in his labyrinth

**Le Jourdain**  
Section Française du Star

Pages 10 & 11  
In this week's

THE STAR'S  
**WORKSTATION**  
COMPUTING & HIGH TECH  
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Mouse on the run  
New fonts for the Macintosh  
Arabic Windows:  
More good news

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# JORDAN

## WEEK

An unconventional report on Jordanian news and views

### House passes Parties Law

The Lower House of Parliament adopted Sunday the Political Parties draft law, only five sessions after the current extraordinary session was opened a month ago. Forty-three deputies out of 53 voted for the amended draft law at the end of the four-hour session. The speed with which the House passed the law surprised observers, who had predicted earlier that deputies would drag their feet until the next ordinary session in October.

A number of amendments were introduced in the 29-article draft law. The legal age of party members was reduced from 19 to 18 years and parties were banned from using the buildings and resources of charitable societies, clubs and associations. Another amendment prohibited the government from spying on political parties or confiscating their documents and searching their premises except in certain criminal cases — and only through the general attorney. The House rejected a proposal from the Legal Committee that the government provides financial assistance to political parties.

Article 26, which gave the cabinet the right to disband and liquidate a political party, was also amended by limiting that right to a court of law. The government,

through the minister of interior, can file a legal suit against any party if that party violates any paragraph of article 16 of the Constitution. The court will have to rule the case within 60 days.

The draft law will now be sent to the Upper House for endorsement. If the government is not happy with the amended version it can, through the Upper House, request further amendments. In that case the draft law will be sent back to the Lower House for a final revision.

When the draft law is finally adopted by both houses, Jordanian will be able to form and join political parties for the first time since 1956.

### New US embassy complex opened

The new American embassy building in Jordan was inaugurated Saturday, 4 July, by US ambassador in Amman Mr Roger Harrison. A press release said the new American Embassy complex was built over 14 acres (56 dunams) of land in the Abdoun suburb of Amman. It is the largest embassy building in Amman and one of the largest official buildings in Jordan.

The \$47 million compound houses embassy offices including commercial and consulate sections and the American Center, along with the residence of the

American ambassador. Parking lots, a swimming pool, two tennis courts, a restaurant, a service annex, a basketball court, garage and workshops are also to be found within this imposing complex. Design work was done by Perry Dean Rogers & Partners of Boston, while main contracting work was carried out by American International Contractors, who began construction in March 1988. Local building materials were used in construction, but according to one Jordanian architect, "the architecture of the building is completely irrelevant to that of Jordan and the area."

Over 1500 guests attended the inauguration ceremony and Independence Day reception, including government officials.

### New head for Press Association

Al Rai newspaper deputy chief editor Mr Sulaiman Qdah was elected on Friday as the Press Association's new president. He beat Ad Dussour's columnist Mr Mohammad Daoudich in the second round of voting by 69 votes to 65. Mr Qdah, an Arab nationalist, replaces Mr Hashem Khreisat, who resigned along with board members last month. Only 120 out of 231 registered association members voted in the elections.

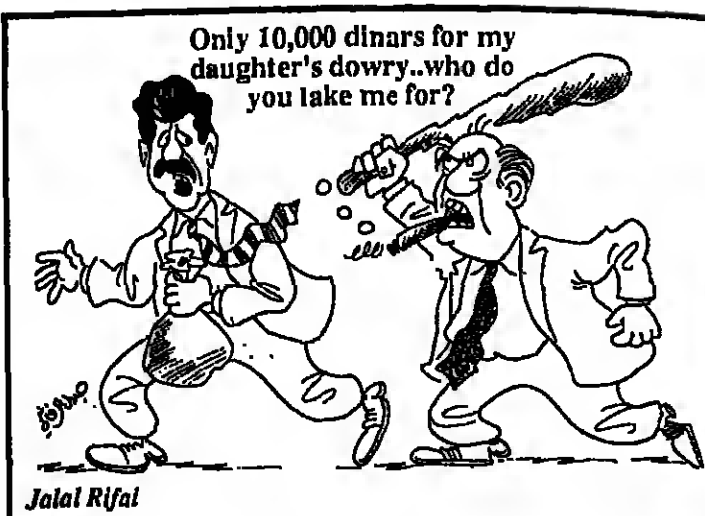
### US may deploy observers on Iraq's side

The United States is considering the deployment of UN troops along the Iraqi borders with Jordan, news agencies reported this week. Jordan has rejected an American proposal to deploy UN observers on the Jordanian side and in Aqaba in return for promising to lift a naval blockade on the Jordanian port. CIA Director Robert Gates visited the region and conveyed the US plan, which included establishing a Jordanian oil imports with Saudi oil. Jordan's rejection coincided with an official reiteration of the country's commitment to UN resolutions on Iraq.

On Saturday, the Upper House was briefed by the Prime Minister on the Jordanian reaction in a closed session. US media continued to run articles alleging that Iraq was getting everything it needs from military spare parts to whisky through Jordan.

A diplomatic source told The Star that the United States was actually more worried about the activities of a number of Iraqi companies, which have set up shop in Amman and are investing Iraqi money in Jordanian, Arab and international markets. The source said Iraq had been running "a pretty impressive" network of Iraqi investments in Europe and elsewhere, whose revenues are used to buy essential needs like medicines and foodstuffs.

The source added that such an Iraqi operation had succeeded in



providing Iraq with enough hard currency to buy most of its needs without having to compromise its position at the Geneva negotiations over future Iraqi oil sales. Local sources said that Jordan had taken tougher measures in the last two weeks to control the flow of goods across its borders with Iraq.

Meanwhile, Western news reports talked about a failed coup attempt against President Saddam Hussein that took place last week. The United States denied any involvement, but said a widespread purge of Iraqi officers was reported in Baghdad recently.

### Where's the phony money coming from?

US Congress has accused Iran of printing billions of almost perfect forgeries of the 100 dollar bill. It also accused Syria of circulating the counterfeit, estimated at \$12 billion annually. Jordanian banking sources said recently that they had intercepted forged 100 dollars notes that were almost impossible to detect by ordinary citizens and banks without advanced machines that can pinpoint forged currency.

### EC gives Jordan \$60 million

The European Community (EC) decided last week to allocate a ECU 50 million grant (about \$60 million) to support Jordan's structural adjustment program. The decision was taken in Brussels following a meeting

between EC officials and members of a Jordanian delegation headed by Minister of Planning Dr Ziad Fariz. ECU 10 million will come from the ECU 126 million Fourth EC-Jordan Financial Protocol, and ECU 40 million from a special facility available for Mediterranean countries undertaking structural adjustment programs. The money will be available to fund imports from EC countries.

According to Eberhard Rhein, EC director for Relations with Middle East Countries, the Jordanian delegation made a good case during the Brussels meeting. The EC move comes at a time when Jordan is coming under political and economic pressure from the United States. One Jordanian observer commented: "It is heartening to see the Europeans following an independent policy."

### Yemeni minister involved in traffic accident

A vehicle driven by Yemeni Housing Minister Mr Mohammad Ahmad Sulaiman, who is visiting Jordan, collided last week in Amman with another car driven by Jordanian taxi driver Mohammad Al Harasis. According to Sawi Al Shaab, which reported the news, Mr Al Harasis, 25, died of his injuries.

### Money Matters

Average exchange rates in Jds

Tuesday 23/6/1992

Buy Sell

US\$	671.0	673.00
£	1267.1	1274.4
DM	438.6	440.8
Sfr	489.0	491.4
FRF	130.3	131.0
YEN	336.3	339.0
(100)		
Dfl	389.1	391.0
SKR	121.3	121.9
LIT	57.9	58.2
(100)		
BLF	214.4	215.5
(10)		

### Deposit Rates

Euro-deposit rates:					
	US	DEM	STG	Yen	SFR
1 mo.	3.7/16	9.5/8	10.1/4	4.7/16	9.00
2 mo.	3.1/2	9.11/16	10.1/4	4.5/16	9.00
3 mo.	3.9/16	9.11/16	10.3/16	4.1/4	9.00
6 mo.	3.11/16	9.11/16	10.3/16	4.1/8	9.00
year	3.15/16	9.5/8	10.17/16	4.1/8	8.3/4
Interbank rates (Jordan):					
Saving accounts	6.25%	Call accounts	5.50%	1 week	6.75%
1 month	7.25%	2 months	7.50%	3 months	7.50%
1 year	8%	Lending rate (AAA)	12.50%		
Dollar:					
DMK	SFR	STG	YEN	CAN	FRF
LAST 1490/90	13475/88	1.9240/50	124.30/40	1.1959/64	5.0415

Source: Amman Bank for Investment, Tel: 642701

## Austrian company sold AIDS infected plasma to Jordan

By a Star Staff Writer

MINISTER OF Health Dr Aref Al Bataineh has said that a shipment of plasma fractions that was purchased from an Austrian company in 1986 was tested for the AIDS virus in Amman and "the tests were negative at the time." But he told The Star that 10 out of about 60 hemophiliacs who were given the plasma serum later developed AIDS. Two of these patients have died in the past two years.

"We cannot be sure if the shipment involved was the cause since all of these patients have had blood transfusions outside Jordan," Dr Bataineh said.

Austria's Minister of Health Dr

Michael Ausserwinkler announced in Vienna last week that an Austrian pharmaceuticals company in 1986 exported units of plasma fractions containing the AIDS virus to Jordan and Portugal. The company, Plasma Pharm Sera, was closed down by the ministry and is facing a law suit by the Austrian government. The minister said the company failed to notify the authorities of the transaction, which was made without the knowledge of the Austrian government.

About 500 units of infected plasma were exported by the company to Portugal in April 1986 and 200 units, carrying the same batch number, were sent to Jordan.

Dr Bataineh said use of products made by the Austrian company was halted by ministry, army, university and other hospitals when news of the infected shipment were received.

"We may have a false negative or false positive situation here," Dr Bataineh said. He added that while initial tests of the 1986 shipment proved negative, he asked his Austrian counterpart to provide additional details on the size of the original batch from which units were sent to Jordan and Portugal.

Dr Bataineh said Jordan will consider further action as soon as more information about the shipment becomes available.

## FOR THE RECORD

By Ahmad Shaker

● The foreign ministers of Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Palestine will meet in Damascus on 21 July to resume their consultations on the next round of peace talks, especially after the results of the Israeli elections. Foreign Minister Kameel Abu Jabor told The Star that Jordan will present a working paper containing an evaluation of the previous rounds.

● Central Bank Governor Dr Mohammad Said Nabulsi has resigned his post effective 1 October, informed sources told The Star. A successor will be named within the coming days. Meanwhile, the Central bank will issue regulations regarding the re-opening of exchange firms in accordance with the new law. These firms will be allowed to open for business on 1 September.

● The cabinet has set a date for by-elections to fill vacant Lower House seats for the fourth and sixth districts. Elections will take place on 18 August, The Star has learned.

● The government is considering the holding of a conference in September to which representatives of international industrial companies will be invited to discuss the building of a Dead Sea chemical industries complex through joint venture agreements.

## \$40 million fertilizer project gets the green light

By Pam Dougherty  
Special to The Star

THE JORDAN Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) and the Arab Potash Co. (APC) signed an agreement Tuesday with a Japanese consortium for a \$40 million project to produce to 300,000 tons of compound fertilizers (NPK) a year from a new plant to be built in Aqaba.

The Japanese Consortium brings together Mitsubishi Corp., Mitsubishi Kasei Corporation and Asahi Industries Co., each owning 10 per cent of the venture, together with Japan's National Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives Association (ZEN-NOH), which owns 30 per cent. JPMC and APC will each have a 20 per cent stake in the project, which will be commissioned by 1995.

The Japanese agreement comes only months after a JPMC agreement with India's Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation (SPIC) for the establishment of a \$100 million Phosphoric acid plant adjacent to the company's Shidiya mine in southern Jordan. It gives a major boost to JPMC's long-held ambition to move from its heavy reliance on rock phosphate exports into down-stream activities, which will increase value-added, create jobs and bring new technology to Jordan.

On the Japanese side officials say they are hoping to provide cheaper fertilizers for Japanese farmers who are under pressure to cut production costs as their domestic agricultural markets are liberalized. The new plant's total production will be bought by ZEN-NOH representing around 10 per cent of Japan's annual fertilizer consumption.

A spokesman for the Japanese Consortium told The Star that the advantage of building such a project in Jordan is that ZEN-NOH can provide its customers with cheaper NPK than that which is produced in Japan. For the Jordanian side, it means that more

Continued on page 4

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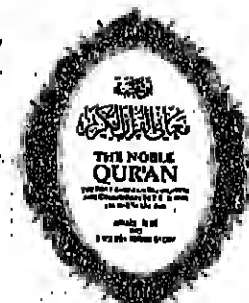
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# Enterprising Jordanian prepares to paint the town red

By Vesna Masharqa  
Special to The Star

THE DEFINITION of a city has always included facilities for a rich entertainment scene, including theaters, cinemas and concert halls. It seems that most of the world's modern cities run a more or less sophisticated "show business" machinery, providing a variety of services adjustable to every pocket.

However, when this definition is applied to Amman, a city with more than one million inhabitants and a number of entertainment venues, it becomes apparent that the leisure and entertainment scene is still the reserve of the more privileged strata of society.

Perhaps one reason behind this phenomenon is that traditionally, Jordan's social customs have focused largely on spending free time with the family. Nonetheless, the influence of the modernization process upon the life-styles, working patterns and social values of Jordanian citizens has brought changes. Now it seems that people are ready to go out and have fun, to try new, exciting and unusual pastimes. The only remaining obstacles are financial constraints.

One example would be that of a civil servant, whose income

would exceed little over JD 120. Should he choose to attend a show with four members of his family, he would have to consider an admission fee of JD 3-5 per person, averaging JD 20 for a night's entertainment. Such high prices only discourage those who need to watch their purse strings.

Jordan's entertainment organizers and show business promoters argue that the main reason behind such expensive services is the numerous taxes imposed by the government. And this, they add, is only the tip of the iceberg. They also complain that the private sector is not encouraged to invest in show business and that the government hinders their initiatives through unreasonable taxation regulations and excessive bureaucratic procedure.

Wadah Kilani, a 29-year-old Jordanian businessman, says that due to the obstacles created by Jordan's various governmental institutions, the local entertainment business is looked upon as "a silly joke". He described the problems he incurred when preparing to bring the Great Moscow Circus to Amman as being "three months of procedure. I had to get permission for my circus from 12 governmental institutions." The circus has been running since Eid al-Adha and still attracts a daily



Wadah Kilani

audience of 2500 people.

"Until now, the Jordanian infrastructure designed for supporting show business is unprepared for such kind of ventures," he added, comparing Jordan's bureaucratic regulations to those of the United States, where authorization for the circus visit took only three days to procure — even at a time when it was extremely difficult for visas to be granted to Russian citizens.

Despite having had ample experience in working with other Arab countries, Kilani still believes that Jordan has been more



The Great Moscow Circus: Attracting 2500 people daily

problematic in terms of procedure and legislation. He also referred to the imposition of high taxes, which, he argued, are "suffocating" the market.

For example, Kilani is obliged to pay 20 percent in taxes to the Ministry of Finance for each circus ticket sold, plus a tax on net profit to the Taxation Division. Part of the money must also be designated for the Royal Jordanian Equestrian Association, which is sponsoring the circus. This is in accordance with government regulations dictating that a company cannot be authorized to bring a show in from abroad unless it is organized in cooperation with a ministry, youth club or federation.

"Once we are through with all the formalities and actually start running the shows, we find other problems generating," said Kilani. "I am obliged to cover all taxes first," he explained, "which can easily lead me to bankruptcy. Another inconvenience is that there is no infrastructure ready to cooperate — such as local companies — since they do not acknowledge promotion as being a method of marketing. What is more, the people who come in the circus are not able to spend their money on other things, like food, drink, T-shirts or promotional items, since the admission fee is already high enough."

The director of two overseas companies, the Moscow-based 'Victoria' business and the International Show Business Corpora-

tion in California, Kilani is a diverse businessman involved in a number of 'leisure' operations. Since coming to Jordan following the events of the Gulf war, he has opened a restaurant, a clothing shop, an import-export company and has run several concerts and shows at the King Abdullah Gardens.

Devoting himself to revitalizing Jordan's entertainment scene, he is currently working on a number of projects, one of which will be a zoo — a one million dollar project — and a cable-car over the King Abdullah Gardens. He has also scheduled two shows to hit the entertainment scene for the autumn season: Wrestling and water ballet.

Originally a crutch for the physically disabled, Kilani believes in the power of sports as a great entertainment magnet, and suggested that the government should show greater initiative by providing more sporting facilities, introducing new sports disciplines and organizing sports championships on a local and international level.

"Because I love my country, I want to stay here and give something that nobody ever gave before," said Kilani. In his mind, nothing but sheer hard work will reinforce his objectives for challenging the legislation that facilitates entertainment ventures. In the meantime, he is busy building the dream of a modern Amman — a city offering various cultural-commercial services accessible to everybody. ■

## \$40 million fertilizer project

Continued from page 3

product fertilizer with added value is exported.

JPMC's sales have picked up in the first half of 1992, reaching 2.248 million tons compared with 1.891 million ton in first half of 1991. This raises hopes that a slump which has seen sales drop from 6.4 million tons in 1989 to 4.2 million in 1991, may be ending. But JPMC's Managing Director Mr. Thabet Taher says the company is facing strong competition from the other major phosphate exporters, the US and Morocco following a general drop in world demand that pushed down Moroccan sales from 12.5 million tons in 1989 to 9.2 million in 1991 and US sales from 9.77 million to 5.5 million tons.

Competition is likely to stiffen further as changes in the European Community's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) cut Western European demand for Moroccan phosphates. The Moroccans have already said they will be looking east of Suez for new sales.

The new joint venture will help Jordan keep its place in these markets which have, for geographical reasons, been something of a Jordanian preserve.

The Indian project will need 700,000 tons of rock phosphate annually while the Japanese will need 80,000 tons of phosphoric acid from the new Agaba factory and quantities of sulphuric acid from JPMC's existing Agaba fertilizer plant. The company is also looking a way back into the previously substantial East European market which collapsed following the dislocation of the economies in that region, possibly through bilateral trading arrangements.

Mr. Taher says the company is also looking at ways to cut its high production costs. It is already working on joint purchasing arrangements for spare parts and equipment with AFC and the Jordan Cement Factories Company (JCFC) and in August will take part in the planned local manufacturers spare parts fair which is designed to boost local production of spare parts used by Jordan's heavy industries. ■

# Chang Dai-chien Forger, philanderer and artist par excellence

By Naseem Abdallah  
Special to The Star

WASHINGTON — Classical Chinese artists have captivated and inspired millions throughout the centuries, but are there also lessons to be found in contemporary Chinese art? A visit to the recent show of a 20th century Chinese master forger, philanderer and artist par excellence indicated that the tradition of excellence and perfection remains alive amid the chaos and turmoil of China.

The artist whose work was celebrated in the Washington retrospective exhibition at the Smithsonian Institution was the celebrated — some say notorious — Chang Dai-chien (pronounced jong da chee-en), who was born in 1899 and died in 1983. Chang painted almost 30,000 works during a career of some 60 years, but that was not the only reason for his fame. Although acclaimed as the last great scholar-artist of the Chinese literati tradition, Chang was also an accomplished forger. His counterfeit masterpieces are in the collections of the British Museum, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Freer Gallery of Art and museums throughout China.

Few artists have led such a colorful life as Chang Dai-chien. Affecting the floor-length robe and tall cap of an 11th century scholar, he made a striking figure as he traveled around the world by jet. Many scholar-artists of the past practised polygamy, an outmoded custom that Chang chose to follow; he welcomed the publicity his four marriages attracted.

After he left China in the wake of the communist takeover in 1949, Chang lived in Brazil, the United States and Taiwan, where he built elaborate Chinese-style gardens surrounding his residences. He raised a variety of animals and even paid half-fare for one of his gibbons to travel with him on an airplane.

Although he lived in seclusion for a period of time in Buddhist and Daoist monasteries, Chang also enjoyed entertaining on a grand scale. He often planned and cooked huge banquets for groups of his friends and his large family. Chang looked to the past for inspiration, but he also readily used modern technology — he took photographs as memory aids for sketches and used a hair dryer to help age silk for his forgeries.

Chang Dai-chien's first painting teachers were his mother, sister and an older brother. His parents insisted that he study textile weaving and dyeing in Japan, but by the age of 20, Chang was determined to become a painter. He regarded antique paintings as his most important teachers, and he collected and copied masterworks to learn the subtleties of great brushwork. Endowed with imagination and exceptional technical skill, Chang created both original works and flawless forgeries inspired by early paintings.

The show in Washington revealed his ability to gather inspiration from the past and creatively transform it into his own painting mode.

The first room of the exhibition introduced Chang's many painting styles. He mastered all the traditional Chinese techniques and genres and tackled a great variety of subjects — landscapes, figures, flowers and portraits, including self-portraits.

The improvisational xieyi technique, which scholar-artists practised, employs rapid brush strokes and wet washes of ink and color. Chang's xieyi brushwork could be seen in his hanging scroll entitled 'Opera Character'. The controlled gongbi style, favored by artists in the imperial court, characterized by precise lines and jewel-like colors, was impeccably illustrated in his 'Seated Tibetan Women with Mastiff'.

Chang's innovative splashed ink-and-color technique was most evident in his 'Panorama of Mount Lu', a wall mural 9.75 meters wide that he was painting at the time of his death.

Another section of the exhibi-



Tibetan Women with Mastiff and Puppy (above), Playing the Zither under Cloudy Trees (left).



tion of a classical composition.

Chang's first ancient models were the scholar-artists of the 17th century. He painted both exact copies and free interpretations of their paintings. When some collectors mistook Chang's copies for originals, he had an incentive to try forgery. Even when inspired by a modern

source, Chang could create a painting that looked hundreds of years old; for example, 'In the Style of Hongren', one of the fans on display, was modelled after a photograph Chang took of the Yellow Mountains.

Chang believed that the act of copying taught an artist technical proficiency and encouraged personal creativity. He often made copies to practice his brushwork and show off his skill. He signed his own name on these 'honest copies' and sometimes noted the master whose work he was copying. But Chang also signed his



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paintings with the names of old masters; he created these forgeries to test whether his talent was equal to that of the ancients and, at times, for financial gain. His training in textile dyeing proved a valuable asset in creating the illusion of aged silk. Chang made copies and forgeries in all genres, but he devoted the most attention to landscapes.

In the exhibition, Chang's honest copy of 'Clear Morning over Lakes and Mountains' hangs next to the original, a painting attributed to Liu

brushwork. Reviving the neglected splashed-ink technique from the eighth century, he introduced color into the process, creating a new style known as splashed-ink-and-color. Chang always added a few deliberate brush strokes to fashion the random blotches of ink and color into a recognizable landscape, which held more interest for him than formal abstraction. Though his innovation is rooted in traditional Chinese painting, his results also resemble western abstract expressionism.

The final rooms of the exhibition explored Chang's late career. Even after he had been away from China for a quarter of a century, Chang still dressed like a Chinese scholar, spoke his native language, and cooked and ate a traditional diet. At his home in South America, where he lived in the 1950s and 1960s, and in California, where he moved in 1968, he built elaborate Chinese-style gardens, each with a lake or pond and a painting studio.

In an effort to spend his final years surrounded by Chinese culture, Chang moved to Taiwan in 1976. His painting changed subtly in response to his Chinese patrons. While continuing to exploit the modernist effects of his splashed-ink-and-color method, Chang began to devote more attention to traditional subjects, such as the spectacular six-panel folding screen 'Crimson Lotus on Gold Screen'. In spite of his failing health, he painted prolifically until his death in 1983. ■

Naseem Abdallah is a writer and researcher based in Washington DC.



the american language center

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## Palestine's prisoners of conscience

## The cases of Abd Al Qader and Sweitat

**HUSNIA DAWUD** Mahmud Abd Al Qader was arrested on 9 April 1992 and later placed under administrative detention for six months, based on allegations that she is active within *Fatah*. She is currently held in *HaSharon* (Tel Mond) Prison. She is the only female administrative detainee in Israel and the Occupied Territories.

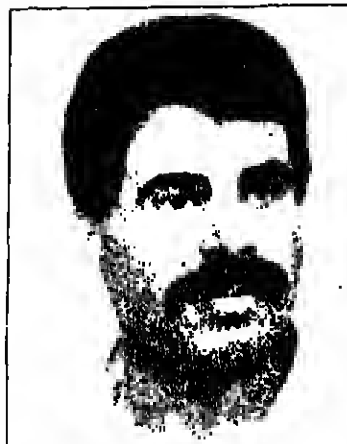
Husnia Abd Al Qader is a resident of the Balata Refugee Camp near Nablus in the West Bank, where she is active in Palestinian women's committees organizing kindergartens and sewing groups. Her state of health is reportedly poor, she apparently suffers from hypertension, heart disease and spinal disc problems.

According to a statement given to a lawyer on 23 April, Husnia Abd Al Qader was arrested after midnight on 9 April 1992 from her home in the Balata Refugee Camp where she was sleeping. She was taken in army vehicles to *Al Jalaneh* detention centre where she was placed in the interrogation section. She says she was interrogated about provision of money and arms. She denied that she was involved in such activities.

During her interrogation she says she was kept in solitary confinement for several days and one night was left sitting hooded and shackled outside in the prison courtyard. At one point she was taken to the clinic, where a nurse apparently recommended that her interrogation be stopped. On 15 April she was allowed to see a lawyer for the first time, and received a visit from her family on 21 April. She was later issued with a six month administrative detention order and was transferred to *HaSharon* Prison.

Husnia Abd Al Qader appealed against her order. At a hearing held on 4 June 1992, the appeal was rejected and the order confirmed. The judge refused to reveal any of the classified evidence to Husnia Abd Al Qader or her lawyer. The judge also ordered that she should receive medical treatment. She is due for release on 5 October 1992.

Husnia Abd Al Qader has been



Nayef Sweitat

placed in administrative detention twice before: Between April and October 1988, and again between October 1989 and April 1990. At an appeal against her second order, the non-classified evidence stated that she was a senior *Fatah* activist who was actively engaged in organizing women's committees in the West Bank. It alleged that she participated in *Fatah*'s activities in the district, worked to further the aims of the organization and that her activities contributed to the increase of violence in the district. At the appeal, the only classified evidence revealed by the judge alleged that she had organized demonstrations in June 1989.

On questioning by Husnia Abd Al Qader's lawyer, the representative of the General Security Service (GSS) reportedly admitted to not knowing the dates of the demonstrations in which Husnia was alleged to have participated, nor whether these demonstrations had ended in violent clashes. The GSS representative apparently argued that such dem-



Husnia Abd Al Qader

onstrations always ended in violence and stated that Husnia Abd Al Qader's activities contributed to strengthening violent activities in the Balata area.

## The case of Nayef Sweitat

Nayef 'Ali Nayef Sweitat from Jenin Refugee Camp on the West Bank was arrested by members of the Israeli Border Police on 30 April 1992. He was first taken to the Jenin military compound, and later transferred to *Al Fara'a* detention center, where he was issued with a six-month administrative detention order. He was then taken to the *Ketzio* detention center in southern Israel where the majority of administrative detainees are held. He is accused of being a senior activist in *Fatah*.

Sweitat is a 35-year-old journalist for the Arabic language newspaper *Al Shabab* published in East Jerusalem. He also owns the *Hilal* Press Service in Jenin refugee Camp. He married in 1983 and had a daughter, but his wife died in a car accident in 1986

during one of his previous periods of imprisonment. He has since married again. His second child was born about a week after his most recent arrest. In 1987 he graduated in Middle Eastern studies from Bir Zeit University. In early 1992 he was appointed as an adviser to the Palestinian delegation to the fourth round of the Middle East peace negotiations, but the Israeli authorities did not allow him to leave the Occupied Territories.

Sweitat has appealed against his administrative detention order. The appeal was first scheduled to be heard on 20 May 1992, but was postponed for one week as no judge was able to attend. On 27 May, the appeal hearing was again postponed, as his file was not produced by the General Security Service.

Sweitat has given his lawyer the following statement:

"From November 1991 I have supported the peace process with all my heart and might. My position has been clear cut... I joined the 'political committees' in Jenin, whose purpose were to sup-

port the peace process, to explain to people the importance of talks and dialogue to replace violence and bloodshed. When I was given to understand that the committees were illegal, I left them, and declined (my leaving) publicly."

In his statement Nayef Sweitat describes how he had been asked to visit the military commander of the Jenin area the day after his declaration had been printed in the press. He says he told the commander that he had left the committees because he did not want to go back to prison. The commander then apparently told him that the committees activities were not illegal, and encouraged him to continue his work in them, and to tell people that the peace process required patience and that in quick results should be expected. Nayef Sweitat then continued:

"I remained a peace activist and was later appointed as an adviser to the Palestinian delegation to the fourth round of the peace talks. I was asked to leave for Jordan to travel to the United States on 22 February 1992, but I was stopped on the bridge between the West Bank and Jordan and was returned without any explanation. In a way I was glad personally as my wife was pregnant with her first child, and I wanted to wait by her side for the baby. I never imagined what was in store for me."

Sweitat denies membership of *Fatah* or of the *Shabha* (a youth organization affiliated in *Fatah*). He points out that during his numerous arrests during the *Intifada* he has never been interrogated about membership of these organizations, or charged and imprisoned that he has not been incriminated in the confessions of any other alleged activist.

Sweitat has been imprisoned on numerous occasions in the past. In 1975 he was sentenced to seven years imprisonment for membership of *Fatah*. He was released in 1981. In May 1983 he was detained for 17 days while he was President of the Bir Zeit Student Council. In October 1983 he was sentenced in nine months imprisonment on charges of making contact with an illegal organization.

He was arrested again on 25 December 1985 and placed under six months administrative detention, which was reduced to four months on appeal. In 1986 and 1987 he was arrested several times for short periods and was released without charge. Upon his graduation from university in 1987 he was placed under house arrest in Jenin for six months which was extended to one year. On 15 March 1988, a few days before the town arrest order was due to expire, he was placed in administrative detention for six months, which was renewed on expiry for a further six months. He was released on 21 March 1989.

On 12 November 1989 he was arrested again, and issued with a one-year administrative detention order. His appeal against this order was rejected, the judge stating that the classified evidence could not be revealed for security reasons. He was released on 11 November 1990.

Sweitat was once more arrested on 8 February 1991 during the Gulf War. He was later issued with a six-month administrative detention order which was reduced to four months on appeal. He was released on 30 June 1991.

Amnesty International

By Chris Hedges

## The sanctions bite

## Libyan doubts about Qaddafi are growing

THE UNITED Nations sanctions that went into effect against Libya last April are turning out to be more than a symbolic gesture. While they have not yet accomplished their purpose of compelling Libya to turn over two suspects wanted in the 1988 bombing of a Pan Am jumbo jet over Lockerbie, Scotland, they have been politically damaging to the mercurial Libyan leader, Col. Muammar Al Qaddafi.

The Libyan military is struggling with serious shortages. Many Libyans openly call for Colonel Qaddafi's removal and the official information media now admit that the Arab solidarity that was the cornerstone of Colonel Qaddafi's foreign policy was "a mirage."

The sanctions have succeeded in banning flights in and out of Libya and in prohibiting the sale of military equipment. They have also brought a reduction in the diplomatic staff Libya maintains abroad. Western diplomats say the departure of 1,700 Russian advisers and technicians has devastated the military's infrastructure, rendering the air defense system ineffective while much of Libya's military hardware rests idle.

One result is that the littered streets and back alleys in Tripoli, where young men once shied away from foreigners because they feared the pervasive security apparatus, are seething with open resentment.

If Colonel Qaddafi were to turn the suspects over, a subsequent lifting of the embargo might permit him to halt the deterioration of his popular support. But Arab and foreign diplomats say the extradition of the two men is unacceptable to his security apparatus — the organization that has held him in power for 23 years.

These diplomats also believe that if Libya was involved in an operation of the magnitude of the Lockerbie bombing, it could not have been carried out without Colonel Qaddafi's approval. "Colonel Qaddafi has no desire to see two of his intelligence agents describe the inner workings of his regime to the West and directly tie him to state terrorism," one Arab ambassador said.

The Libyan leader appears to be hoping to bargain his way out of his predicament, he has been trying to meet the sanctions requirements half-way by giving the West some satisfaction in hopes it will drop its demand for the two men. "The Libyans know little about how the outside world works," a senior diplomat said, "and so they are vainly trying to work out a compromise."

The United Nations, in addition to the extradition of the two suspects, has called on Libya to end support for international terrorism and assist in the investigation into the bombing of a French airliner over Africa in 1989. The two bombings killed 441 people. In response, Libyan officials have turned over information about the Irish Republican Army, for which they provided training and funds, to British officials. They have expelled notorious terrorists like Abu Nidal, and have closed several Palestinian training camps.

The Libyans are hoping that these actions will at least stave off the imposition of stiffer sanctions when the United Nations reviews the measures in August. Diplomats say this tactic may work; a senior Egyptian official who travels frequently to Libya said that if Colonel Qaddafi can avoid further sanctions he will

scramble to build roofs over the reservoirs, have begun calling it "the Great Mad Man River Project."

Such feelings do not sit well with the nilder bureaucrats who dominated the recent session of the parliament. Most spent much of the nationally televised debate attacking the younger generation for advocating change. But younger delegates, while making sure never to attack Colonel Qaddafi by name, complained of shortages in everything from school desks to electricity.

While the sanctions have eroded Colonel Qaddafi's hold on power, his decision to hold onto the suspects while trying to give the West enough to keep the United Nations from imposing tougher measures might just work. "He has been weakened," said an Arab ambassador, "but if he can maintain the status quo, he might survive."



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Jalal Rifa' / Ad-Dustour

## Our Say....

### Putting Jordan in the firing-line

IT SEEMS as though Jordan is being punished for its rejection of a proposal to deploy UN observers along its land and sea borders to monitor goods going through to Iraq. This vehement campaign is currently being waged against Jordan in order to discredit it internationally, while the country is also being buttressed by the tightening of the naval blockade on Aqaba. While such acts of harassment are not new to us, the fact that they come now is astonishing.

The sad events of the Gulf War are behind us. Jordan is actively involved in the Middle East peace process and has on numerous occasions reiterated its observance of UN resolutions regarding Iraq, amongst others. But it is obvious that we are still being punished for our independent position during the Gulf Crisis. Attempts to infringe on our sovereignty or to associate us with sanctions-breaking are not meant to hurt Iraq — which is suffering enough — but to scuttle an old score with Jordan. It is also sad that Arab countries are behind the vehement campaign against Jordan. Sad, but not surprising.

What surprises us most is that the United States would go along with such schemes, whose aims include to destabilize and discredit Jordan at this important stage of the peace talks.

Jordan is not immune to criticism, and certainly does not want to be seen as a pariah or a country that has no respect for law or UN resolutions. On the contrary, we are sensitive to keeping our image abroad unscathed — because our credibility has been our most valuable asset throughout the decades.

But now, as we are targeted by the American media for allegedly breaking the sanctions against Iraq, political and economic pressures are building up against our country. While one can understand Washington's frustration with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's durability — he was supposed to fall ages ago according to Western intelligence reports — it is unfair to blame Jordan for Saddam's survival so far. At the same time, turning away vessels laden with goods to Jordan will neither topple the Iraqi regime nor bring Washington closer to achieving its goals in the region.

The United States is already seen by Arabs as a villain that is starving and punishing the peoples of Iraq and Libya. Is it in US interests to add Jordan to the list? The United States cannot "pacify" the Middle East by bullying smaller countries into submission.

We have no quarrel with the United States, but we also reserve the right to disagree with most of its policies and objectives in the Middle East. We observe UN resolutions on Iraq and Libya, but we cannot hide our disgust at the way these resolutions are being used to crush innocent peoples — peoples who play no part in the quarrel between their leaderships and Washington.

By putting Jordan in the line of fire, the United States has proven that it is losing sight of its objectives in the region. Jordan is not the enemy. It was the first state to come forward and support Washington's initiative for Middle East peace, and continues to be an important partner in the peace process. By harassing it, as US naval ships are doing at the entrance to Aqaba, the US is shooting itself in the foot. Without a stable and prosperous Jordan, there can never be long-term peace in the region. Even in the post-Gulf War era, Jordan remains a key stone to any regional settlement.

## Why Tolerance should have a future

By Edgard Pisani

PARIS — The world vacillates between indifference and intolerance. Fellow feeling seems to be a thing of the past.

Indifference is a serious matter. In the big cities, in western societies, wherever small human communities are withering away or have already disappeared, the individual is isolated, and nobody communicates any more.

We no longer see or listen to each other. Do other people exist for us or we for them? Our encounters with them are random, self-centred affairs and when we do speak we sense only the painful vibrations of a voice without echo.

Little is said about this malady, although it is magnified by the media, with their tendency to turn everything into a happening. Yet it is a destructive sickness that leaves us alone in the crowd, alone in our homes, alone in the world, alone in a void that our lost sense of the sacred is no longer there to fill.

Intolerance is just as serious. It is not simply the lack of a sense of solidarity with other people; it is the rejection of others for what they are, for what they do, for what they think and, eventually, simply because they exist.

We are not talking here of the intolerance of youth, that potent cocktail of intransigence and revolt to which the French novelist Roger Martin du Gard was referring when he wrote: "I quite like the intolerance of youth. It is a good thing for an adolescent to be systematically in revolt against everything." We are speaking rather of an urge that can soon degenerate from irritation to murder.

Intolerance is probably no more widespread today than it was in earlier times. It has always existed throughout history. It may be akin to that instinct for possession and security that impels an animal to defend its territory against intrusion. Going beyond the spirit of conquest and the desire to acquire possessions, it leads to domination and extermination. Intolerance is a refusal to admit the existence of those who do not share the same beliefs as oneself.

Once the others have been exterminated, the intolerant man turns on his own brother, accusing him being lukewarm, divisive or deviationist. From the Inquisition to the Stalinist regime, the passion to convince gave way to an urge to dominate, to twist the written word and use it as a weapon.

Intolerance is an unquenchable desire for absolute power, whether to preserve the identity of the clan, the purity of the race, territorial dominion, the triumph of a political doctrine or the glory of the Almighty.

At a certain stage in their evolution, both religion and politics carry within them the risk of intolerance. Social and economic life too, although in different forms, as well as ethnic and cultural matters. Even freedom may cease to be a quest and become a doctrine instead.

Intolerance is the rejection of difference, the blood-drenched search for uniformity, the exclusion of any form of autonomy or diversity. It repudiates exchange because exchange defuses hatred; it excludes cohabitation because cohabitation means accepting differences.

It is the death of thought pronounced in the name of an idea. It spurs doubt, which enriches our lives by inciting enquiry. It turns its back on discovery, because discovery upsets established certainties. It abhors invention because invention rejects

the old patterns. It rejects democracy because democracy implies freedom, debate and alternation in office. It is the negation of diversity, however discreet.

Intolerance and struggle against intolerance will last as long as there are human beings on Earth. But is it possible to fight intolerance without becoming intolerant oneself? Is there not a danger that what happened, for example, in France in the clash between the clergy and the secularists, will happen elsewhere and in the circumstance? At the outset the secularists spoke out against the domination of society by the Church, but this soon developed into a struggle against the Church simply because the values it stood for were different.

Racism is but one form of intolerance. The human species consists of men and women who are different, but who are all evidently human. Yet there are many who deny the diversity that exists in nature and claim that there is a superior race — their own, of course.

How can we learn to accept the infinite diversity of human beings within the evident unity of the human species? How can we learn that like order and disorder, unity and diversity are but two facets of the same truth?

It is because of the inherent unity of the human species that I accept and love its diversity. It is because of the diversity of cultures, heritages, climate, ethnic groupings, beliefs, customs, visions, that seek the unity without which diversity would be meaningless. Although each taken single is a relative concept, unity and diversity together form an absolute good.

Tolerance is the cultivation of diversity within an awareness of and a quest for unity.

Academic File

Edgard Pisani is the president of France's Institute of the Arab World.

## LETTERS

### Environmental question...

To the editor:  
IN RESPONSE to the Earth Summit, I recently discussed with some local people and the mayor of Taiheh the possibilities of reclaiming land from the rubbish that is collected in the village.

The response was positive, but the main stumbling block is finding out if anyone in Jordan collects metal for re-processing. It seems that there is a factory in Dubai that carries out this process.

Meanwhile, in order to pursue the practical possibilities of collecting forms of metal waste and send it for re-processing, we need help in contacting anyone who is involved with environmental protection in Jordan, and who could assist in offering any information or help.

Please contact me at the address below:  
Jim Mason,  
POB 3,  
Taiheh,  
Ma'an.

Publisher

Editor-in-Chief  
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An independent political, economic and cultural weekly, published every Thursday in Amman by Media Services International (Info-Media).

Editorial & Advertising: Fax & Telephone 648298, P.O. Box 9313, Amman - Jordan.

Typesetting, layout and processing done exclusively on Apple Macintosh Desk-top publishing system.

Images scanned on Hewlett Packard scanners.

The Star

Jordan's political, economic and cultural weekly

The sticky issue of settlements

## Where will Labor draw the lines?

By Jon Immanuel

THE PHRASES "political settlements" and "security settlements" have become part of the new political debate, and are a tantalizing indication of Israel's Labor Party thinking on the (Occupied) Territories.

There will be no new settlements, but there is a large gray area, including settlements outside Arab-populated areas, settlements close to the Green Line and groups of settlements where Jews outnumber Arabs in a certain area, which blur the distinction, especially since Labor says "no" to a Palestinian state and "no" to withdrawal from settlements.

The deletion of the settlement issue from Labor's coalition guidelines provides a fig-leaf for right-wing partners and allows for flexibility in the second stage of peace talks on the final political arrangements.

Of the 142 settlements in the West Bank, only 29 in the Jordan Valley (pop. 3,400) have been declared security settlements earmarked for growth, but nobody expects people to rush there to live.

More important is Jerusalem and the settlements "in the vicinity of Jerusalem," a phrase purposely left vague. However, say Labor insiders, it almost certainly includes Gush Etzion with Efrat (6,000), though maybe not the new town of Betar Illit, and probably Ma'aleh Addunim (15,000) and Givat Ze'ev (6,000).

Ma'aleh Addunim, which gave the left 19 per cent of its vote, has no doubts, officials say; Rabin described it as part of Greater Jerusalem.

These towns and settlements, without the Golan, bring the number of "security settlements" to 51, and their population to more than 30,000 of the 120,000 living beyond the 1967 borders outside Jerusalem.

Labor under Rabin is committed to the formula "no return to the pre-1967 borders," and most settlers are living within a few kilometers of the Green Line.

Labor is expected to be "flexible," as one insider put it. Sources close to Rabin say that even without new funding, most settlements will be able to continue construction now under way and might be allowed to start new construction in some cases.

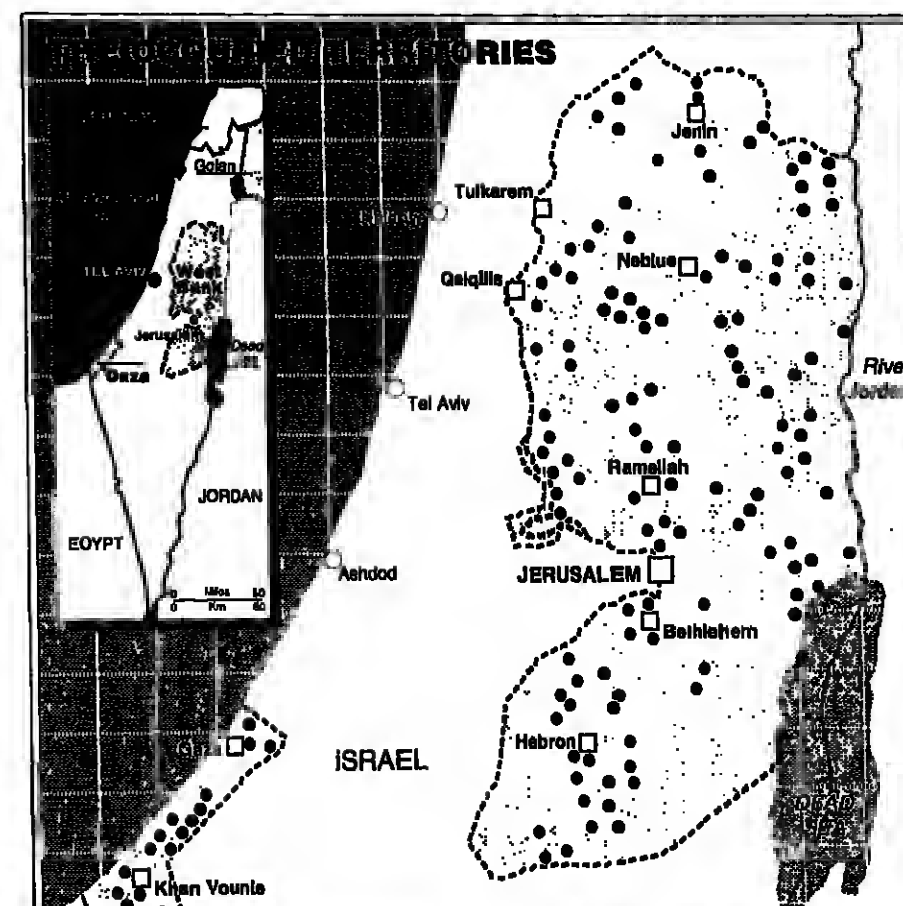
Rabin made clear, in his first news conference after his election, that proximity to Arab-populated areas defined a settlement as "political." Yet there are pockets of settlements where there are substantial numbers of Arab residents, but the Jewish residents now outnumber them.

Ariel, for instance, which voted 16 per cent for Labor and Meretz, sees itself as "on the map," despite its proximity to Nablus 12 kilometers away. Between Ariel and Labor-established Kedumim and the Green Line, 20 kilometers west, there are about 40,000 Israelis, and more Jewish communities — mostly Likud-authorized — than Arab ones.

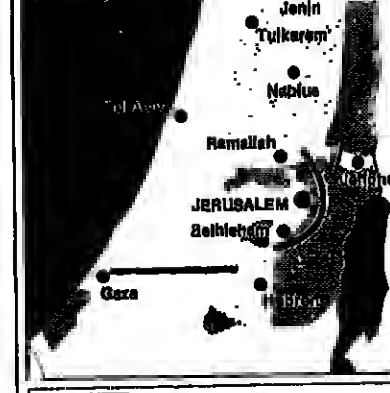
Rabin has studiously avoided naming individual settlements as either "political" or "security," but last week he told the Jewish Agency Board of Trustees that one does not defend Tel Aviv from Emanuel, situated between Ariel and Kedumim.

There will be a slowdown, but even if there were a total blockage of new government funds to these settlements, there would not be a standstill. There are currently 10,000 homes standing empty or in the process of construction, according to Yisrael Harel, chairman of the Council of Jewish Communities in the West Bank and the Gaza District, and the great majority are in places considered political settlements.

However, filling these homes may be another matter. Many are empty because no one wants to live in them, even at today's prices. It seems unlikely that under Labor, which has promised to bring housing prices into line with prices inside the Green Line, demand will increase. But any Labor support for settlements could make them seem more acceptable as places to live by those who considered them contentious in the past. Harel also believes that in the most ideological settlements, supporters who delayed moving to them "will commit themselves now."



THE ALLON PLAN, 1970



**Israel populations:**  
(including East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights)  
Jews: 4,898,700  
Others (mainly Arab): 4,010,300  
Source: Israel Bureau of Statistics, April 91

**Occupied territories:**  
Settlers (Jewish): 90-100,000  
West Bank: (in approx 150 settlements) c. 3,000  
Gaza Strip: (in approx 16 settlements) 12,000  
Golan Heights: (in approx 30 settlements) 120,000  
East Jerusalem: (in 12 neighbourhoods) 800,000-1m  
Source: US State Department 66-3-91 report  
Palestinian West Bank: 800,000-1m  
Gaza Strip: 870,000-760,000  
Source: Israeli Civil Administration

day's prices. It seems unlikely that under Labor, which has promised to bring housing prices into line with prices inside the Green Line, demand will increase. But any Labor support for settlements could make them seem more acceptable as places to live by those who considered them contentious in the past. Harel also believes that in the most ideological settlements, supporters who delayed moving to them "will commit themselves now."

These 11 or so settlements along the Nablus-Ramallah-Jerusalem ridge plus Kiryat Arba are the mainstay of the more radical fringe of Gush Emunim, and the location of most clashes with the surrounding Arab population. Understandably, in these settlements, especially at the extreme ends of the ridge, in Eilon Moreh near Nablus and in Kiryat Arba-Hebron, the direct warnings are heard against autonomy and of future clashes with Arabs who try to assume authority under autonomy.

Yet even here the distinction between security and political settlements is not cut-and-dried. Ofra, five kilometers from Ramallah, was established under Rabin's last government. The original basis of the distinction between political and security settlements is the Allon Plan, named for Yigal Allon, Rabin's Palmah commander and his political mentor.

The plan takes in the Jordan Valley, the southern Hebron hills and "the eastern approaches of Hebron," including Kiryat Arba, which Allon himself established. Political or not, Kiryat Arba is constrained from growing, not by Labor policy, but by the absence of vacant land, as it is surrounded by Hebron and Arab farming land. The Allon Plan also includes an area in the southern Hebron hills, where the Likud subsequently established seven small settlements, which conceivably could be defined as security settlements.

The Allon Plan will not be a blue-print, as times have changed, but its thinking influences Rabin's basic distinction between political and security settlements. Undermining the Allon Plan was part of the Likud's strategy of large-scale building throughout the territories. The last neighborhood to go up, one day after the election, was one kilometer north of Kfar Adumim, which, stretching over four kilometers from west to east was part of Ariel Sharon's plan to build a ridge of Jewish settlements down to the Dead Sea from Ma'aleh Addunim.

Such a populated ridge, which looks unlikely now, would have made difficult the establishment of a corridor from Jordan to whatever political entity finally is established in the areas. The corridor is a crucial part of the Allon Plan and still is a key to the Labor Party's understanding of a final settlement with the Palestinians and Jordan.

Yet even here the distinction between security and political settlements is not cut-and-dried. Ofra, five kilometers from Ramallah, was established under Rabin's last government. The original basis of the distinction between political and security settlements is the Allon Plan, named for Yigal Allon, Rabin's Palmah commander and his political mentor.

## Book Review Decline and Fall

THE COMMUNISTS: The Story Of Power And Lost Illusions: 1948-1991  
By Adam Ulam  
Scribners, 528 pages, \$27.5

Reviewed by Martha Brill Olcott

WITH EVERYTHING now changing so abruptly in the place that we once called the Soviet Union, the appearance of a new study by Adam Ulam provides a welcome sense of reassurance. To any student of the USSR over the past four decades, Adam Ulam is almost as familiar a name as that of Lenin.

In *The Communists*, his 14th book, Ulam has chosen to address his considerable insight and knowledge of history to explaining the sudden collapse of the Soviet Empire and the death of the communist party within Russia itself. To Ulam this suddenness is appearance only; his premise in *The Communists* is that the communist system was undermined by party reformers themselves in a process begun by Yugoslav leader Tito (Josef Broz) in 1948, when he broke with Stalin.

Ulam's thesis is simple: To sustain itself the communist system required monolithic political rule. However, even Stalin was unable to reproduce the Stalinist system abroad. First Tito, then Mao, insisted on making their own communist revolutions, and although Stalin managed to defeat the national communists in Eastern Europe, the seed of discontent was sown within the system.

Ulam elaborates this argument in the first third of his book, and then devotes the rest of the volume to describing how Stalin's successors licensed the use of force to maintain control in Berlin (1953), Hungary (1956), Czechoslovakia (1968) and Poland (1981). *The Communists* recreates the world of the Politburo elite and the party bureaucrats who made these decisions, conveying their growing sense of doom as they came to realize the consequences of their decisions.

Ulam's chapter on the Korean War is a particularly good illustration of the sort of depth Ulam brings to his analysis; there he contrasts American, Soviet, Chinese and Korean perceptions of why the war was fought and whom it benefited.

This attention to detail can sometimes be overwhelming, for Ulam often assumes that his audience has studied the communist world with the same fascination that he has.

However, Ulam's richness of description is necessary in order to convey the complexity of the events with which the Soviet rulers were dealing.

Unfortunately for this book, though, Ulam fails to bring the same clarity to his descriptions of the 1980s. This was an increasingly complicated and confusing period, near Brezhnev's demise and after, during which members of the ruling circle began to realize that they no longer had the economic resources necessary to sustain their political aims. Ulam describes the decisions that were made, but conveys little of the process of decision-making itself.

For Ulam it is enough simply to demonstrate the defects of Soviet ideology, and show how the system inevitably consumed itself, trapped by its own ideological assumptions.

Real life under that system, though, is more complex than the intellectual puzzle that *The Communists* first sets up and then solves. Ulam is correct in his demonstration that the collapse of communism is far from intellectual. The fall of communism has brought with it the disintegration of a government which managed the lives of over 300 million people for three-fourths of a century. The void that remains — economic and moral as well as political — is a vast one.



# Le Jourdain

Section française du Star

Tayseer Abdel Jaber à l'ECOSOC

## Renforcer la coopération régionale

Le Secrétaire Exécutif de la CESAO, commission régionale des Nations Unies, a trois mots d'ordre: reconstruction, coopération et développement. Il les a exposés dans un discours, le premier juillet dernier, lors de la réunion à New York du Conseil Economique et Social des Nations Unies

"LA DERNIÈRE fois, j'étais obligé de vous dépeindre une scène de désolation dans la région de la CESAO (Commission Economique et Sociale des Nations Unies pour l'Asie Occidentale)... Une année a passé et nous continuons de sentir les après-chocs de la crise et de la guerre...". Tels sont les propos liminaires du Secrétaire Exécutif de la CESAO, le premier juillet dernier à New York devant l'ECOSOC, Conseil Economique et Social des Nations Unies. Mais tout au long de son discours, Tayseer Abdel Jaber ne s'est pas contenté de dresser un tableau noir de la situation des 13 pays de la région. "Reconstruction, développement, coopération régionale" sont les mots d'ordre lancés par le Secrétaire Exécutif de la CESAO pour la décennie à venir.

Cerèmonie, l'ECOSOC a approuvé la tenue de la 16ème session ministérielle de la CESAO, qui doit se réunir à l'hôtel Plaza d'Amman, du 30 Août au 3 septembre. Les ministres du "un des 13 pays membres de la commission, les représentants du Japon, des USA et du Canada participeront aux discussions... Autre présence de marque: celle des grandes organisations financières internationales: telles que le FMI et la Banque Mondiale et des agences d'aide arabes comme la Banque Islamique de Développement (BID) ou le Fonds Arabe d'Aide aux Agences des Nations Unies (AGFUND). Cette session sera consacrée à la "promotion de la coopération régionale entre les Etats-membres de la CESAO, entre les pays de la région et les autres parties du monde". Des résolutions devraient être adoptées. Parmi les grands thèmes: la reconstruction des pays ravagés par la guerre, à savoir le Liban, le Koweït, l'Irak. Sans oublier les Territoires occupés... La question des ressources "en eau et de leur éventuel partage" sera au centre des débats. Cette session de la CESAO devra également plancher sur le thème de l'environnement. Il s'agira de discuter de la mise en application des recommandations du Sommet de la Terre de Rio avec un intérêt particulier pour la lutte contre

la désertification. Pour assurer un suivi, la commission prévoit d'organiser au début de l'année prochaine, un "meeting spécial" qui doit proposer un agenda régional sur cette question. Prochaine étape: la CESAO entend favoriser la création d'un Comité sur l'environnement et le développement pour la région.

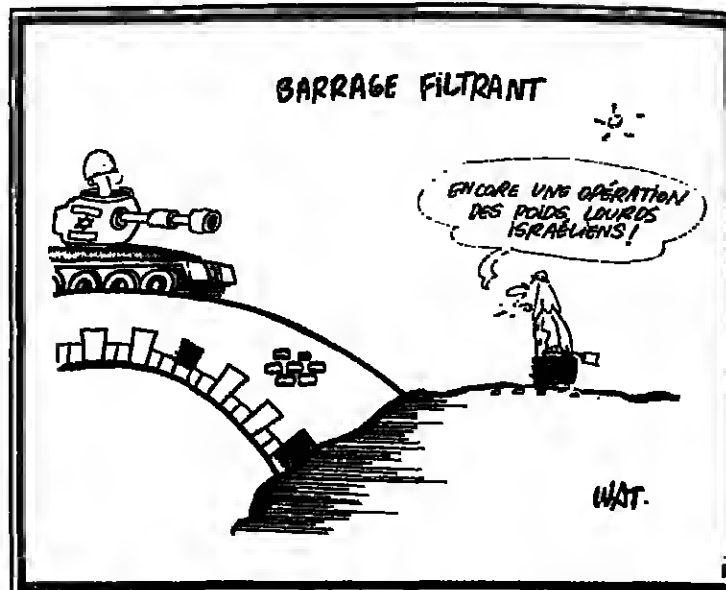
L'annonce de cette session a été bien accueillie, dimanche, par l'ambassadeur de Jordanie auprès des Nations Unies. Selon M. Adnan Abou Odah, le royaume va "offrir toutes les facilités pour la tenue de cette réunion et apporter son aide pour qu'elle soit un succès". Le ministre des Affaires étrangères, Kamel Abu Jaber, a abondé dans le même sens, lors d'une interview accordée au magazine du Sultanat d'Oman, Al-Watan: "L'heure est venue pour les Arabes de transcender leurs différences et d'ouvrir un nouveau chapitre dans leurs relations, simplement parce que les Arabes ont un intérêt et un objectif communs".

Devant l'ECOSOC à New York, Tayseer Abdel Jaber s'est livré à un état des lieux de la situation économique régionale. Le Secrétaire Exécutif de la CESAO a tout d'abord focalisé son discours sur la chute du PIB total des pays de la commission: -3,8% en 1990, et -4,9% pour 1991. Pour les pays du GCC, Conseil de coopération du Golfe, ce chiffre a accusé une baisse de

0,6%. Le Koweït a enregistré une nette progression de son PIB en 1991, de l'ordre de 5%. Mais le déclin du PIB total des pays tels que l'Egypte, l'Irak, le Koweït, le Liban et la Syrie bat des records: -13% en 1990 et -12,4% pour 1991. Autre fléau qui touche la région: l'inflation. Selon un rapport de la CESAO, l'Irak a été particulièrement touché ces deux dernières années. Le taux d'inflation du Liban pour 1991 culmine à 50%, alors que l'Egypte et le Yémen se situent autour de 20%. Par ailleurs, la situation de la dette extérieure en Egypte, Jordanie, Yémen et Syrie est particulièrement critique. Les réserves de change de la région ont chuté en 1990, de 35,6 à 31,4 milliards de dollars. Enfin, la vague des deux mil-

lions de rapatriés du Golfe a exercé une pression considérable sur les différents pays. La Jordanie et le Yémen, qui ont enregistré des hausses respectives de populations de 10 et 7% connaissent des difficultés sur le plan des marchés du travail et des services sociaux... "Ce phénomène va continuer d'affecter les pays concernés dans les années qui viennent" a déclaré Tayseer Abdel Jaber. Seule solution: la coopération régionale. Une idée qui pour le moment reste liée au résultat des pourparlers de paix. Selon un collaborateur de la CESAO, "si sur ce plan les choses évoluent dans le bon sens, je fais allusion à la question de Palestine et au conflit israélo-arabe, nous pourrions en profiter pour relancer la coopération régionale".

Francis Mazoyer



### Télex... Jordanie

**PARTIS** - La chambre basse du Parlement a adopté dimanche un projet de loi sur les partis politiques: 44 députés sur 52 présents lors du vote ont approuvé le texte qui doit maintenant passer devant la chambre haute. Celui-ci prévoit que les partis doivent revendiquer un minimum de 50 membres et posséder un groupe de cinq leaders. Le projet de loi interdit la formation de partis dont la doctrine serait basée sur le sectarisme et la discrimination.

**ABOU JABER** - "La Jordanie espère que le nouveau gouvernement israélien va accepter la mise en application des résolutions des Nations Unies (242 et 338) a déclaré le ministre des Affaires étrangères jordanien. Dans une interview au magazine du Sultanat d'Oman, Al-Watan, Kamel Abou Jaber a exprimé son souhait de voir Israël "accepter le principe de l'échange de la terre contre la paix".

**COOPERATION** - La Jordan Electric Authority (JEA) et le Service Commercial de l'ambassade de France en Jordanie ont conjointement organisé un séminaire le 29 juin dans l'auditorium de la JEA. Celui-ci a consisté en une présentation de films techniques abordant de nombreux thèmes dont l'utilisation des énergies solaire et nucléaire pour la production d'électricité.

### A VOIR...

**CINEMA** - Cycle "Nouveaux talents, nouveaux visages" au CCF. Samedi 11/07 à 20h00, Thérèse (1987), d'Alain Cavalier avec Catherine Mouchet. (Meilleur film de l'année 1987). Lundi 13/07 à 20h00, Prénom Carmen (1984) de Jean-Luc Godard avec Maruschka Detmers, Jacques Bonnaffé.

**EXPO** - Affiches d'Art France jusqu'au 16 juillet.

Migration vers les Territoires

## Le Pont Hussein sous pression

Les Israéliens ont récemment décidé de réduire les quotas de voyageurs vers les Territoires occupés. Résultat: des attentes inacceptables, des listes de réservations qui s'allongent. Adel Irshaid, directeur des questions palestiniennes au ministère des Affaires étrangères pointe les "cousins" du doigt. Interview

**L.J:** Comment évaluez-vous la situation de ces jours derniers à l'entrée du Pont Hussein? **Adel Irshaid:** Le problème est saisonnier. Habituellement il apparaît au début de l'été et se termine à la fin de la saison. Mais c'est aussi une vieille question... En fait, la principale cause de ces difficultés réside dans le nombre de gens qui veulent entrer en Cisjordanie. Ce nombre est fixé par les autorités israéliennes. De son côté, la Jordanie n'a l'intention d'imposer aucun quota. Tout le monde doit pouvoir passer le pont.

En été, période de vacances, les Palestiniens qui travaillent dans le Golfe veulent entrer dans les Territoires. Un grand nombre d'habitants de Cisjordanie, venu à Amman pour des questions administratives se retrouvent à un moment ou à un autre sur le chemin du retour. Ces facteurs impliquent une hausse des demandes de réservations. Au cours des années précédentes, le quota de voyageurs autorisés par jour était de 4.000 personnes. Celles-ci avaient la possibilité de traverser le Pont Hussein (2.500) et le Pont Prince Mohammad (1.500). Cet arrangement était en vigueur au cours des cinq années précédentes.

Cette année, l'entrée n'est autorisée que par le Pont Hussein. De plus, les Israéliens ont réduit le quota journalier à 1.750 personnes seulement. Les vendredis, le nombre de passages autorisés n'est plus que de 500 par jour.

**L.J:** Un nouveau facteur est venu s'ajouter à la liste: le problème des pèlerins de retour de la Mecque. Qu'en est-il exactement?

**Adel Irshaid:** Cette année, Israël a décidé d'inclure les pèlerins: dans les quotas, ce qui n'était pas le cas auparavant.

Pendant six jours, seuls les pèlerins sont entrés dans les Territoires. Ce problème a sensiblement aggravé la situation et a imposé des délais aux autres voyageurs.

**L.J:** Quant à la Jordanie, elle a accordé la priorité absolue aux pèlerins au détriment des autres?

**Adel Irshaid:** Ce sont les Israéliens qui ont créé des problèmes, en incluant le nombre de pèlerins dans les quotas. La Jordanie a simplement dû faire face à la situation...

**L.J:** Avez-vous pris d'autres mesures?

**Adel Irshaid:** Nous nous efforçons de faire des réservations et d'arranger les horaires pour les Palestiniens qui veulent passer de l'autre côté. Nous essayons d'atténuer les souffrances de ces gens, mais tant que ces quotas seront maintenus en l'état, le problème continuera à se poser.

**L.J:** Recevez-vous des plaintes? Que leur répondez-vous?

**Adel Irshaid:** Nous n'avons pas besoin de gens qui viennent se plaindre dans nos couloirs pour comprendre leur situation. Nous ressentons les problèmes avec eux. Cela relève de notre responsabilité. Mais lorsque quelqu'un le demande, nous lui donnons des explications. Les Palestiniens doivent savoir et réaliser ce que les Israéliens sont en train de faire.

**L.J:** Comment expliquez-vous ces décisions israéliennes de réduire le nombre de voyageurs par jour?

**Adel Irshaid:** C'est une habitude de leur part. Chaque année, pendant la saison d'été, ils créent



Adel Irshaid

des problèmes. Cette année a été de loin la plus dure, pour les raisons déjà exposées. C'est la continuation d'une politique israélienne qui consiste à rendre la vie difficile aux Palestiniens qui traversent le pont.

**L.J:** Est-il vraiment impossible d'établir un dialogue sur cette question?

**Adel Irshaid:** Tout d'abord, ce type de problèmes n'a rien à voir avec le processus de paix. Il doit se régler à travers des institutions internationales telles que la Croix rouge ou les Nations Unies. Elles doivent réaliser que les Israéliens sont la cause de ces troubles.

**L.J:** Attendez-vous une solution séparée du processus de paix?

**Adel Irshaid:** Ce problème doit être résolu avant d'obtenir un quelconque résultat dans le processus de paix. La communauté internationale doit intervenir car c'est une question humanitaire. Lorsqu'un Palestinien qui revient du Golfe doit attendre un mois avant de pouvoir entrer dans les Territoires, cette perte de temps est évidemment une souffrance pour lui. D'autres qui apprennent toutes les diffi-

cultés que l'on rencontre au pont, se découragent et ne rentrent pas dans les Territoires.

Une autre pression permanente de la part des Israéliens: ils n'autorisent pas les gens à traverser rapidement le pont. Ils retardent les passages, même pour les familles accompagnées d'enfants en bas âge.

**L.J:** Avec Rabin, les choses vont-elles changer?

**Adel Irshaid:** Je ne peux pas vous donner de réponse tant que des étapes pratiques et tangibles n'auront pas été franchies. Je vais attendre des actions concrètes. Pour le moment les Israéliens ont promis qu'ils allaient augmenter le nombre d'autorisations par jour. Ils prétendaient qu'au début du mois de juillet, ce nombre atteindrait 2.500 par jour. Parfois, il culmine à 2.100 ou 2.200 au maximum. Donc nous ne pouvons pas nous baser sur le chiffre de 2.500 pour nos réservations. Je voudrais souligner encore une fois un point: le problème de base se situe dans les faibles quotas fixés par les Israéliens. S'ils transigent sur ce chiffre, la situation ira en s'améliorant.

Qu'on détermine à qui profite le crime. Et ce afin de montrer à l'opinion publique algérienne désabusée depuis son indépendance que son sort réside dans la pratique de la tolérance, du pluralisme et de la démocratie.

Propos recueillis par Francis Mazoyer

### L'EDITO

De Amine Choukroun

### Après Boudiaf...

CE N'EST pas un crime, c'est pire; c'est une erreur. L'assassinat de l'ex-dirigeant algérien Mohamed Boudiaf a une fois de plus démontré à quel point la précarité de la situation politique dans le monde arabe peut dépasser les limites de l'incroyable. Dès qu'un chef d'Etat lâche un peu de lest, en termes de mesures de sécurité souvent extrêmement fermes, le tir se profile de la faille et abat le représentant de la magistrature suprême, baissant ainsi l'institution à son plus haut niveau.

Il est certain que le parachutage de Boudiaf à la tête de la Direction collégiale algérienne a été identifié à l'interruption d'un processus électoral qui allait inévitablement amener les islamistes au pouvoir. Mais l'engagement de l'équipe dirigeante de poursuivre le processus de démocratisation n'a fait l'objet d'aucun doute. Car l'on craignait que les islamistes ne profitent de la démocratie pour accéder au pouvoir et pour tordre le cou au moins mauvais des systèmes.

Les dirigeants algériens ont à plusieurs reprises réitéré leur engagement de remettre le pays sur la voie démocratique une fois l'ordre et la cohésion rétablis. Le plan ministériel prévu pour les élections n'a pas été remis en cause. Et soient par la suite en mesure de mobiliser un électoral capable de meubler l'édifice moderne pour lequel un million d'Algériens ont autrefois péri.

Quelle que soit l'obédience du tueur, qu'il soit islamiste ou manipulé par les milieux officiels - effrayés par la transparence et par la détermination de Boudiaf dans son combat contre la corruption - les plus hautes sphères... son action ne profite qu'à l'intolérance et à l'extrémisme. L'assassinat fait encore reculer l'échance de la stabilité en Algérie, condition sine qua non d'une relance réelle de la démocratisation de ce pays riche humainement et matériellement, mais accablé par une gestion désastreuse.

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The Star

Téléphone & fax 648298

### Avis à la communauté française

A l'occasion de la fête nationale, l'Ambassadeur de France et Madame Denis Bauchard auront le plaisir de recevoir la communauté française à la résidence, le mardi 14 juillet de 18h30 à 20h30





## Introducing 'Safari': New fragrance by Ralph Lauren

■ **IBRAHIM ABU Shakra** and Partners, in collaboration with Parmobel Ltd of Dubai, hold a poolside launch of the new Ralph Lauren fragrance 'Safari for Women' at the Marriott Hotel this Tuesday.

Following in the footsteps of Polo for Men and Lauren for Women, Safari is the third fragrance to be launched by this eminent American designer — and stands to become a modern classic like its predecessors.

Starting his career back in 1967, Ralph Lauren is now recognized as being the biggest name in American style. Like his fashions, Safari for Women has a natural elegance and *savoir faire*. Lauren found inspiration for his fragrance in the works of British authors Karen Blixen — most famous for her novel 'Out of Africa' — and described his scent as being "for the independent woman with a sense of adventure".

The notes of Safari are an exotic medley of essential oils blended into a sophisticated green floral fragrance. Components such as



orange, mandarin and jonquil impart flowery, fruity nuances, while jasmine, narcissus and rose add intrigue. The whole fragrance is given warmth with essences of sandalwood, patchouli, amber and cedar wood.

Parmobel General Manager, Mr Patrick de Dalville, expressed excitement at the launching of Safari in Jordan, adding that its popularity so far in the US and the Gulf countries should indicate similar success here. The fragrance will now be available in all Abu Shakra gift shops and other prestigious stores.

## Congratulations!!

Graduations, appointments, engagements, weddings, newborns, promotions, special awards, excellent achievements.....

Drop us a line and send a photo...we will run it free of charge in The Star's People and Events page.

■ **THE FORTHCOMING** Rallytour scheduled for Friday 10 July is likely to have a number of interesting aspects, reports the Royal Automobile Club of Jordan, organizer of the event.

The route of the Rallytour will pass through some of the most beautiful parts of the Kingdom and will use roads that very few drivers will have passed over before. The roads will also be very competitive, passing over mountainous areas. This will be a challenge to both drivers and navigators because they will need split second timing and concentration.

Sponsors of the event, the Jordanian Dairy Company, are offering many prizes for the winners, plus trophies that will be awarded for the best performance. A special prize for the winners will be a return air ticket from Amman to any one of a number of destinations in the USA, donated by British Airways.

It is expected that more than 75 teams will take part in this event, as it is suitable for all types of cars and does not involve fast driving.



## Stars launch appeal for water aid

■ **STARS OF London's West End** jazz musical 'Five Guys Named Moe' face the press against the backdrop of the fountain in the capital's Trafalgar Square to promote the appeal for Water Aid. Pictured, left to right (front row) are Kenny Andrews, Omar F Okal and Clynton Dericka-Carroll, and (back row) Peter Alex Newton and Paul Medford.

Water Aid officials hope to raise 1 million pounds which will be used to help bring safe water close to home with low-cost systems in Africa and Asia.

As part of the fund-raising effort, eighteen regional water companies in Britain are to send out Water Aid appeals to 20 million homes in the coming weeks with their customers' annual water bills, making it the largest single charity appeal in the UK.

At least 80 per cent of sickness in the world is associated with poor water and sanitation and 25,000 children die every day from water-related illnesses. In the last 10 years, Water Aid has helped bring safe water to almost 2 million people in these continents.

The charity, whose president is the Prince of Wales, was created 10 years ago by the people and institutions of the British water industry to tackle these problems.

The organization's philosophy is that simple technologies, such as wells or standpipes delivering potable water all year round, within a few minutes' walk of every home, as well as simple, clean latrines needing little or no water, are among the best ways to tackle global water and sanitation problems. ■

## Agenda

### Films

■ 'Jane Byre' will be shown at the British Council this week, with Timothy Dalton as the dark and mysterious Mr Rochester and Zelah Clarke embodying the humble but spirited governess Jane. The potency of this great love story retains its enormous appeal in an inspired BBC production of a classic tale. Part one will be shown on 13 July and part two will be shown on 15 July from 7 pm to 9 pm.

■ On 11 July at 8:00 pm, the French Cultural Center will be showing the movie titled 'Therese'. After becoming a nun, Therese leads a life of tranquility until the death of her father opens wounds that can't be healed.

■ The French Cultural Center will also be showing a movie titled 'Prenom Carmen' (1984) on 13 July at 8:30 pm, where Carmen falls in love with the police officer who came to arrest her on charges of bank robbery.

charges of bank robbery.

### Lecture:

■ The Muslim Women's Activity Group have organized the presentation of a lecture by Ibrahim Abu Arqub titled 'Islam and the West'. The lecture will be held on Thursday 9 July at 4 pm at the Abdullah Azam Hall in the Islamic Hospital.

### Exhibition:

■ On show at the British Council is the exhibition titled 'Exploring Science', Exploring Science is a completely new type of exhibition that invites visitors to get their hands on the exhibits, thereby learning about science through exploration. The exhibition will be open to the public in Amman until 16 August.

### Quiz Night:

■ The InterContinental Hotel's Al Hanah pub will be holding a quiz night every Wednesday from 9 pm. The first prize is JD 25 and the second prize is JD 15, to be used on food or beverages in any food and beverage outlet. Questions are prepared by MEBA Ltd.

The Star Tel. 648 - 298

## Travel

# Despite civil strife, Sri Lanka is still a paradise

By Mark Graham  
Special to The Star

THINK OF Sri Lanka and images of a bloody guerrilla war spring instantly to mind: The country's softer southern side tends to be quietly ignored.

Which is something of a shame. Bombs and bullets are virtually unheard of in the southern part of the country, where life goes along at a pastoral, unhurried and peaceful pace.

Sri Lanka's reputation for insurgency — like it or not — has tarred pretty much the whole country, meaning only more in-attentive visitors venture to the capital Colombo and beyond.

The select few are able to enjoy some of the last untouched beaches in Asia — if not the world. From Hikkaduwa, on the western coast, there are endless kilometers of pure white sand, their palm-fringed approaches seemingly designed by a picture-postcard manufacturer.

Locals don't seem to appreciate what a potential tourism goldmine is on their own doorstep; there is little development and the service tends to be on a take-it-or-leave basis. In the nicest possible way, few aspects of life are changed to suit the tastes of foreigners.

The little accommodation that exists along the southern beaches is rustic: Cold showers and spartan furnishings are compensated for by an on-the-beach location.

People live off the land — and the ocean — by picking coconuts, catching lobster or trawling for fish. The abundance of produce means few people starve, but in modern Asian life-quality terms, the country has a lot of catching up to do.

Casual observers could be forgiven for thinking nothing much has been done in the way of maintenance since the British pulled the colonial chocks away earlier this century. The cars trundling along narrow roads include ancient Morris Minors, from the 1950s and before, while the British-built railway line remains the lifeline for outlying villages and towns.

In Colombo, the most delightfully stylish example of the colonial era is thriving. The Galle Face hotel, built in 1864, is stubbornly old-fashioned and proud of it. The grand seafaring hotel is a favorite of Europeans, trying to recreate an era which has all but past elsewhere in the world. At the Galle Face, everything is



A Buddhist temple in Colombo

done in the old way. There are four waiters for every guest, all dressed in crisp white uniforms with red sashes; a grand ballroom which hosts all the significant society weddings: A tradition of taking afternoon tea on the terrace.

Chairman Cyril Gardiner ensures that the hotel has his own stamp of idiosyncrasy, including signs dotted all over which advise people not to smoke. Signboards throughout the hotel list the famous people who have stayed over the years, including Laurence Olivier, Bo Derek, Ursula Andress, Carrie Fisher, Neil Armstrong, Duke Ellington, Indira Gandhi and Richard Nixon.

"I like to have a hotel which doesn't look like a hotel," says Gardiner, who took the Galle Face sign down many years ago. "Here, all the guests are VIPs."

To stay there costs from US\$30 a night: A sumptuous suite with a view across the extensive gardens towards the Indian Ocean can be had for less than US\$100.

Prices throughout the rest of the country are similarly low, making it a natural target for out-price vacation visits and industrialists seeking low labor costs for manufacturing.

Another major plus is the peo-

ple themselves. Sri Lankans, in the south at least, are friendly and inquisitive people, anxious to please foreigners who have taken the trouble to seek them out.

According to Marco Polo, a man who went there and did that in a few different locales, Sri Lanka is the most beautiful country of its size anywhere in the world.

That may well be true. Certainly it is one of the last places in Asia with magnificent beaches uncluttered by the detritus of modern-day tourism. In the south, there is virtually no development, a situation which is likely to remain for some years to come at least until the northern Tamil conflict is resolved.

It is difficult to educate people from overseas about the country's finer geographical and ethnic problems. For now, the Tamil Tigers continue to hog the headlines with their campaign to be granted a separate homeland in the north.

Until the conflict is resolved, there is unlikely to be any large-scale boom in Sri Lanka. It means ambitious visitors will have plenty of elbow-room on their travels, but it also ensures that the average Sri Lankan is denied a slice of the cash-rich tourism pie. ■

# YOUR HEALTH

## CALORIE COUNTDOWN

### CUT FAT TO LOSE WEIGHT

AS MOST dieters know by now, research has demonstrated that the calories in high-fat foods are less efficiently used by the body; fats are stored longer because the calories in fats take longer for the body to burn. This means fats are literally more fattening than other kinds of foods, namely carbohydrates and proteins. When dieters cut back on fats, they can eat more and lose more quickly. Here are some tips on limiting dietary fat.

● Try having just fruit spreads on your *khubz*, toast or muffin — without butter, margarine or cream cheese. The no-sugar, all fruit jams and preserves are deliciously fresh tasting without the fatty spreads.

● Sample other condiments on fresh steamed vegetables — flavored vinegars are great on broccoli or spinach, lemon juice and herbs are delicious on green beans, low-fat diet salad dressing makes a great dip for artichokes, and non-fat yogurt and freshly ground pepper are delicious on baked potatoes.

● Stick with low-fat or non-fat dairy products like cottage cheese, yogurt, milk and hard cheeses. They're easy to get used to (like cutting back on sugar and milk in your tea or coffee).

● Saute vegetables and lean meats in broth rather than butter or oil. Or, oven roast whole unpeeled vegetables like onions, tomatoes, carrots and celery without using any fats.

● When preparing salad dressings, use no more than one part oil to three parts of other liquids. In addition to vinegar, use lemon or lime juice, seasoned broth, fresh herbs.

● Whip up some tofu in the blender as a base for creamy dips that have no fat. (You can also use it as a substitute for sour cream in many dishes.)

● Have air-popped popcorn as a regular snack. It's high in fiber and if you don't add butter, it's low in fat and calories.

● Make non-fat soups by cooking chopped vegetables, chicken pieces, fish and shellfish in water seasoned with herbs, essence or vinegar. A whole pot of soup needs little more than a tablespoon-full of olive oil for flavor.

## KEEPING FIT

SERIOUS BODY builders share a side effect of their bulking up with pregnant women: Stretch marks.

Stretch marks are tears in the skin which heal to form scars that are lighter than the surrounding skin. They're ugly, and they come from the same source; gaining weight too quickly.

When the tissue of a muscle or fatty mass expands too quickly for the skin to accommodate it, the skin acts the same way as cloth, it actually tears — usually in one of the lower layers where most of the pigmentation is stored.

Contributing to the condition is a diet lacking in various amino acids, vitamins and minerals, but particularly the mineral zinc.

If you follow a diet high in vitamins A, B6, C, E and F, combined with zinc, you should completely eliminate any danger of incurring stretch marks. Fur-

ther tips for avoiding stretch marks include:

- Don't pig out!
- Build up muscle mass slowly. This will concentrate the weight gain in muscle, not fat.
- If you see a stretch mark forming, increase your zinc intake immediately and rub vitamin E oil over the tear and surrounding tissue.



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# The Star's TV Guide

Programs on Jordan Television from 11 July - 17 July

## ENGLISH PROGRAM

for office.

## SATURDAY

8:30 — Super Bloopers.  
9:00 — Encounter.  
9:30 — Saturday Variety Show.  
10:00 — News in English.  
10:20 — Feature Film: Fletch Lives. Starring Chevy Chase, Julianne Phillips and Hal Holbrook.

## SUNDAY

8:30 — Wings.  
9:10 — Documentary: Animals of the Dreamland.  
10:00 — News in English.  
10:20 — Midnight Caller.

## MONDAY

8:30 — Close to Home.  
9:10 — Perfect Hero.  
10:00 — News in English.  
10:20 — Gold.

## TUESDAY

8:30 — Acropolis Now.  
9:00 — Mr Bean.  
9:20 — Palace Guard.  
10:00 — News in English.  
10:20 — Feature Film: True Grit. Starring John Wayne and Kim Darby. An over-the-hill marshal helps a 14-year-old girl track down her father's killer.

## WEDNESDAY

8:30 — Saved By The Bell.  
9:00 — Wednesday Forum. Local program.  
9:30 — Man of the People.  
10:00 — News in English.  
10:20 — Till We Meet Again.

## THURSDAY

8:30 — The Simpsons.  
9:10 — NBA Basketball.  
10:00 — News in English.  
10:20 — Movie of the Week: Opposites Attract. Starring Barbara Eden and John Forsythe. A love story between two politicians running against each other.

## FRIDAY

8:30 — Please don't eat the Daisies.  
9:10 — E.N.G.  
10:00 — News in English.  
10:20 — Inspector Morse.

## FRENCH PROGRAM

## SAMEDI

6:00 — Les Petites Histories Presque Vraies.  
6:03 — Les Tortues Ninja.  
6:30 — La Gymnastique.  
7:00 — News in French.  
7:15 — Magazine Fenetre Sur. A local program.

## DIMANCHE

5:30 — Michel Vaillant.  
5:45 — Des chiffres et des lettres.  
6:10 — La Chance Aux Chansons. A variety program.  
7:00 — News in French.  
7:15 — Magazine E-M6.

## LUNDI

6:00 — Au Claire de Lune.  
6:10 — Le Monde sous Marin de Jacques-Yves Cousteau.  
7:00 — News in French.  
7:15 — Magazine Sportif.

## MARDI

6:00 — Les Aventures de Joe.  
6:10 — Chamonix: documentaire.

Programs on Jordan Television from 11 July - 17 July

## HOME MOVIES

**"THE GREAT MOUSE DETECTIVE"** (Disney) Released to theaters under this title last summer, though it was "The Adventures of the Great Mouse Detective" in its initial round in 1986, this animated feature follows the exploits of a Sherlock Holmes-like rodent who's pitted against the evil Professor Ratigan. Among the recognizable voices are those of horror veteran Vincent Price. ★★ (G)

**"TRUE IDENTITY"** (Touchstone) A vehicle for British comedian Lenny Henry, this farce isn't all that far removed from Whoopi Goldberg's current "Sister Act", though the disguises are considerably more elaborate. Henry plays an actor aboard a seemingly doomed plane who hears an underworld connected tycoon's confession... but when the jet pulls out of trouble, he has to run for his life. ★★ (R:AS, P, V)

**"ACCEPTABLE RISKS"** (Prism): The controversial subject of toxic waste is at the heart of this made-for-ABC 1986 drama, in which a community is threatened by an accidental chemical leak that threatens to wipe out the entire population... unless evacuation procedures are followed quickly. Cicely Tyson and Brian Dennehy star, along with Christine Ebersole of TV's new "Rachel Quinn, R.N." ★★

**COMING SOON:** "HOOK" (Columbia/TriStar) Steven Spielberg's update of Peter Pan — being priced to sell — stars Dustin Hoffman and Robin Williams. (PG)

ter Pan — being priced to sell — stars Dustin Hoffman and Robin Williams. (PG)

**RATINGS:**  
★ - don't bother, ★★ - not bad, ★★★ - worth seeing, ★★★★ - excellent.



Dustin Hoffman, star of "Hook"

**FAMILY VIEWING GUIDE KEY:**  
P - profanity; V - violence; QV - particularly graphic violence; AS - adult situations.

## HOROSCOPE

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

**ARIES** (21 March - 19 April): If you know somebody whose attitude clashes with yours, give that person a wide berth.

**TAURUS** (20 April - 20 May): Your energy level will be very high, so don't let a minute go to waste! Then take a nap.

**GEMINI** (21 May - 21 June): Your best days are Wednesday through Friday night. Do every thing that takes creativity.

**CANCER** (22 June - 22 July): A person you had pretty well dominated last week could be getting more independent.

**LEO** (23 July - 22 August): You may get a chance to present an idea this week that could change the course of destiny.

**VIRGO** (23 August - 22 September): You should love the first of this week. You'll be even more efficient than usual. Innovations means disruptions.

**LIBRA** (23 September - 22 October): Monday's going to be the worst day this week, especially if you're in the middle of an argument.

**SCORPIO** (23 October - 21 November): For love, your best find this week is Monday morning. You may have to stay home to handle domestic matters.

**SAGITTARIUS** (22 November - 21 December): Save all major decisions for later. Make the ones concerning love in the morning, and the ones concerning business in the afternoon.

**CAPRICORN** (22 December - 19 January): A good time to choose, with your mate, your next big-ticket item. A new source of funds may become available.

**AQUARIUS** (20 January - 18 February): Make your move. Love's best in the morning, business in the afternoon. Try out a new idea.

**PISCES** (19 February - 20 March): Make your date for next week-end, if you're interested in a person who's sensitive, loving and domestic.

**IF YOU WERE BORN THIS WEEK:** Monday or Tuesday you may have to work hard, but if you're stingy with your money you should be able to stash away a nest egg. Wednesday through Thursday, if you learn something new you'll increase your job security, and your domestic security too.

The Star  
TEL: 648 - 298

## Would You Believe.....

Buckingham Palace, the London residence of the British royal family, was built in 1703 and bought by George III from the Duke of Buckingham in 1761. Queen Victoria was the first monarch to use it as an official residence.

The first coins minted in the United States were made from Martha Washington's silver service.

Tortoises which are becoming extinct, today only exist in a part of the Indian Ocean and in the Galapagos Islands in South America. These islands are named after the Spanish word for tortoise: galapagos.

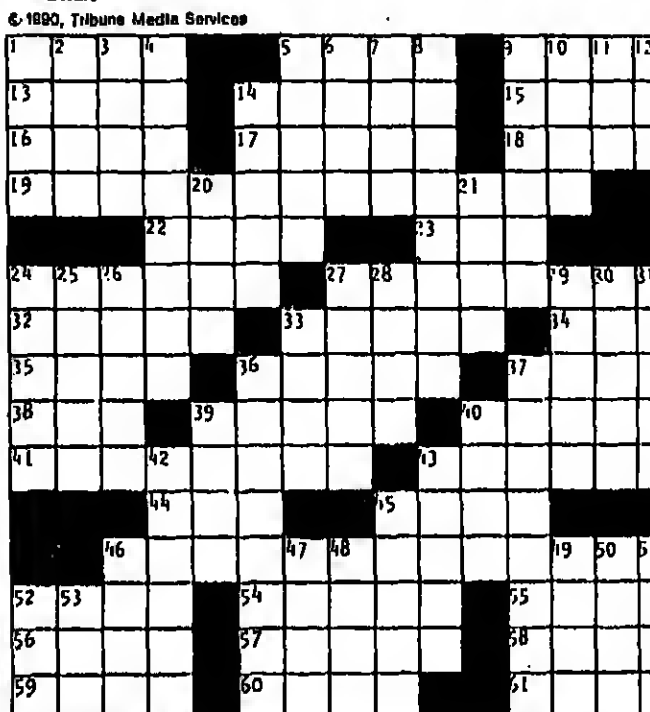
During the 1950s, bicycle racing as a gambling sport was the rage in Japan, topping all other forms of entertainment, including the movies. In a typical year, Japanese gamblers bet over \$150 million on bicycle races.

## Solution

ACROSS  
1. The particula  
5. Aid  
9. Reflected sound  
13. Wash  
14. Flavor  
15. Defect  
16. Thin nail  
17. Suppress a vowel  
18. Destiny  
19. Boxing match  
22. Gaar teeth  
23. Craggy hill  
24. Naval  
27. Rembrandt work  
32. Bitter wit  
33. Mekas notes  
34. And not  
35. City in Alaska  
38. Throng  
37. Cestro's land  
38. Intuitive letters  
39. Like some  
40. Centers of apples  
41. Sitings of a court  
43. Motor lodges  
44. Ararat boat  
45. Sweet wine  
46. Personal data quarry  
52. Name word  
54. Custom  
55. Chew like a rodent  
56. Melody  
57. State a judgment  
58. Sea eagle  
59. Favorites  
60. Lab procedure  
61. TV units  
DOWN  
1. Robas of a priest  
2. Waterproof canvas  
3. Elliptical substance  
5. Compels to go  
8. Heroic  
7. City in California  
8. Importance to others  
9. Exaltion  
10. Social group  
11. Cloche  
12. Ba In debt  
14. Marsh plant  
20. Theater award  
21. Charged atoms  
24. Digs coal  
25. Sur lacad  
26. Frolics  
27. Rolae  
28. Singer  
29. Accura  
30. Peaca  
31. Lawn har-baga  
33. Godsend  
36. Basketball throw  
37. Small houses  
39. Father  
40. Carael grain  
42. Finnish bath  
43. Carlo  
45. Sharp and Stop  
46. Stop  
47. Recording ribbon  
48. Wading bird  
49. Concerning  
50. Scold  
51. Sheepfold denizana  
52. Doze  
53. Metallic aeth

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS  
1. The particula  
5. Aid  
9. Reflected sound  
13. Wash  
14. Flavor  
15. Defect  
16. Thin nail  
17. Suppress a vowel  
18. Destiny  
19. Boxing match  
22. Gaar teeth  
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46. Stop  
47. Recording ribbon  
48. Wading bird  
49. Concerning  
50. Scold  
51. Sheepfold denizana  
52. Doze  
53. Metallic aeth



## JORDAN BRIDGE

By Ghassan Ghanem

### Nothing to lose

PLAYING TEAMS of five boards a match against strong opposition, what do you do if you get the following scores on the first three boards?

1-3 ♠ doubled down two.  
2-4 ♠ doubled down one.  
3-6 N down two.

The situation screams for unusual tactics, you should try to swing — swinging means making moves that you don't expect to be duplicated on the other table!

Sitting south I decided to open 1N!  
An unusual move as planned, my partner raised to 3N and I received the ♠ lead:

♠ 52  
♥ 732  
♦ AKJ642  
♣ 93

♠ AJ6  
♥ K  
♦ Q93  
♣ J108762

N  
S  
E  
W

♠ Q987  
♥ J1087  
♦ 87  
♣ A54

♠ K1043  
♥ AQ953  
♦ 105  
♣ KQ

I won the second club and finessed the ♠ 10, repeated the finesse and went on cashing six diamond tricks.

Seven tricks in the bag with the ♥ A a ninth trick? The only logical answer is from the heart suit, but if the heart finesse is on, the 4♥ declarer on the other table would make! I cashed the ♥ A and got my reward.

I opened in on board 5, my left hand opponent overcalled with 2♠ showing spades and another, East gave preference to spade which was passed to my partner who bid 3♠. After two passes West bid 3♥ showing his second suit, East corrected to 3♠ and I bid 3N.

♠ 5  
♥ 9632  
♦ J875  
♣ KQ32

♠ A10864  
♥ AQ1087  
♦ 64  
♣ A

N  
S  
E  
W

♠ KQJ  
♥ K5  
♦ AQ93  
♣ J1054

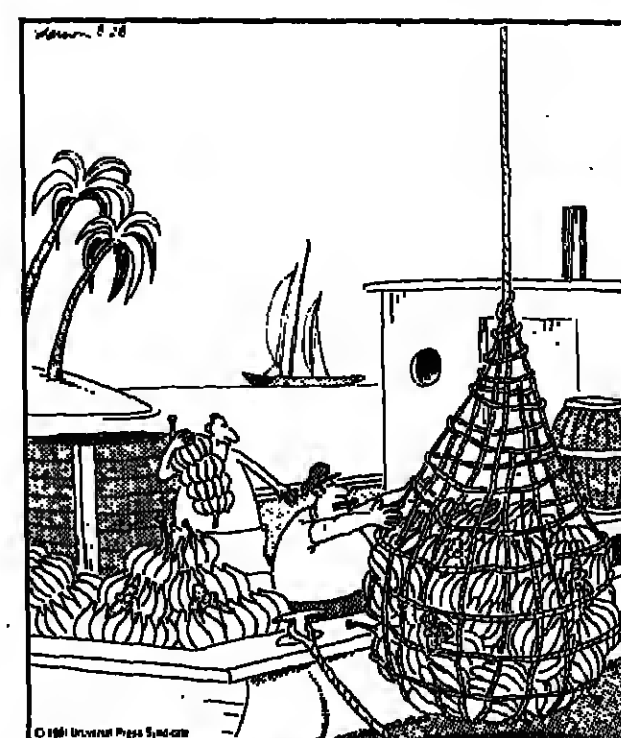
After we followed the same unusual tactics in the bidding West led a spade.

I won the lead, kicked out the ♠ A and won the third spade. By now you should have guessed what happened — two club entries for two diamond finesses to collect nine tricks and score another game.

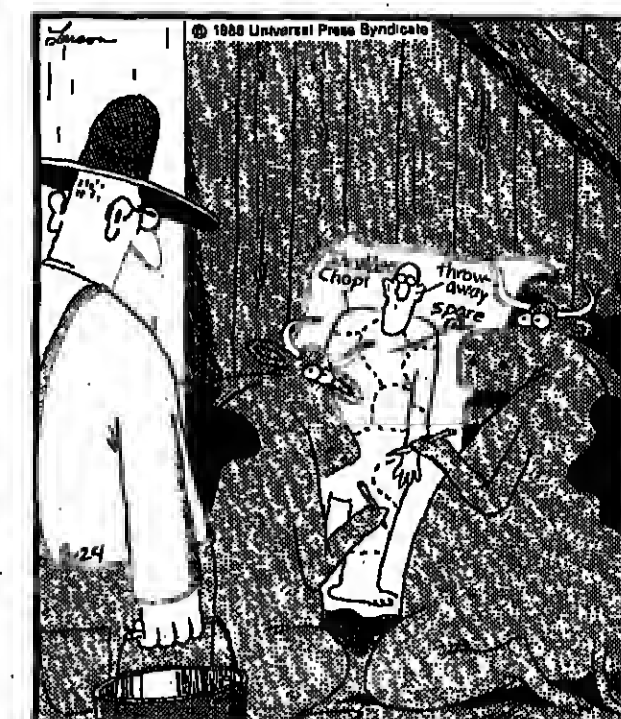
Nothing is impossible in this game. With nothing to lose, a sure defeat was turned to victory.

## THE FAR SIDE

By GARY LARSON



How poodias first came to North America



Farmer Brown froze in his tracks; the cows stared wide-eyed back at him. Somewhere, off in the distance, a dog barked.



Unwittingly, Raymond wanders into the hive's company picnic.



# THE STAR'S WORLDWIDE COMPUTING & HIGH TECH NO

## Attention Readers

Regarding last week's competition. All of you out there who have already sent in an answer, please send it in again to the following address: The Star, Computer Competition, P.O. Box 9313, Amman, Jordan.

## Providing an Arabic platform for Windows: Microsoft Windows 3.1 with Arabic support

MICROSOFT has announced the release of Microsoft Windows 3.1 with Arabic support. Windows is Microsoft's window-driven system that is taking the world by storm and which happens to be the most successful software product in PC history.

Not only does the product provide the user with Arabic support for the Windows platform, but it also accommodates major Arabic utilities on the market today.

Prospective users who have standardized on Arab Word, a leading bilingual word-processor and use Nafitha, a leading DOS Arabization utility, can create and print a dazzling report by opening two Windows DOS sessions. In respective DOS windows, the user runs applications and loads the text document from Arab Word and spreadsheet.

Using the cut and paste features of Windows with Arabic support the user can cut the required text from the document and paste it into Windows Write. Next, the user selects the section of the spreadsheet and cuts and pastes it into the same Windows Write document. Now, the user has the chance to use this accessory's different fonts and print the document.

Windows with Arabic support allows you to use the Arabic and

Latin languages together in your Windows 3.1 applications including features like a choice of Arabic and Hindi numbers, True Type Arabic scalable fonts for both screen and printer providing outstanding print quality on any printer type supported by Windows 3.1, two and three character ligatures and Hijra and Western calendars.

The package also includes accessories providing full Arabic/Latin functionality. Each has

In Windows 3.1 with Arabic support, this process is taken a step further whereby program groups and icons are created for the more popular Arabization utilities.

### System Requirements:

The minimum system configuration required by Windows with Arabic support is an IBM PC/AT, PS/2 or any IBM-compatible computer based on the Intel 80386 or higher microprocessor, MS-DOS or PC-DOS 3.3 or higher, 2MB RAM and a Hercules, EGA, VGA 8514/A or Super-VGA video display graphics system adapter. Optimization is achieved with MS-DOS 5.0 or higher, 4MB RAM and a Microsoft or compatible mouse.

This product is part of Microsoft's push into the Arab market and will be followed by many other products to appear towards the end of July and during August.

This product should keep you busy until Microsoft Arabic Windows 3.1 is actually released with a bunch of accessories to go with it.

been developed specifically for Windows 3.1 with Arabic support to provide support by way of bilingual text entry processing and output. These accessories are a scientific calculator, a calendar offering Western and Hijri calendar, Cardfile with full Arabic support serving as a database, control panel, Notepad, Paintbrush, Recorder and Write which is a full-featured bilingual word-processor.

MS-DOS based Arabic applications such as Microsoft Works with Arabic support and Arabic Lotus 1-2-3 can run transparently and concurrently in multiple MS-DOS windows.

Installing windows with Arabic support is very simple. An express setup is available for automated process, you are prompted only to enter your name and organization and specify your printer and printer port. As in the US version of Windows, Setup scans your hard disk drive for Latin applications to create appropriate program groups and icons.

## Arabic fonts on the Mac like you've never seen them before!

By Kaldoon Tabaza

BORED WITH the Arabic fonts that you already have on your Macintosh? If so, here's some good news.

New sets of prestigious Arabic fonts are about to be released in Jordan very soon for use on the Macintosh.

The new fonts have been developed by the well-known Arab calligrapher Mourad Botrous at Applied Arabic Ltd. in London, and will be packaged in three

sets. The first set will contain the Botrous Advertising light, medium, bold and extra-bold fonts. As for the second one, it will contain the Botrous Thuluth light and

phyl field, Mourad Botrous is a prominent figure in his specialty area. He is also the publisher of Apple Magazine and the designer of TrueType Arabic fonts, to be released with Microsoft Arabic Windows when it is released later this month.

The Thuluth and Advertising fonts are expected to give art designers and those who use the Macintosh for DTP the opportunity to add new touches to their work, giving the public, at last, something different.

Thuluth bold fonts and the third will contain the Botrous advertising medium-italic, and medium condensed fonts. Well-known for his work for Letraset and ITC in the typogra-

## The running mouse

LET'S APPLY a very simple test. If you, like most other computer users nowadays, use mouse-driven applications, why don't you actually test how much you use your mouse compared to your keyboard? The results should be quite surprising. It might even make you wonder why you need a keyboard in the first place.

Some applications can be excellently operated straight from the keyboard using function or command keys. Many PC users I know insist on using their function keys and many Macintosh users who supposedly walk around with a mouse stuck to the inside of the palm of their hands prefer to use the keyboard with some applications.

One of Borland's latest products, Paradox for Windows, should carry a warning that says, "No hands!" since the user doesn't even have to touch the keyboard! You'd understand this exaggeration if you tested the software. But is this good, or should computer users remain attached to their keyboards?

Many users miss the good old days when their hands fell off from typing and when they could still make a software run without having to worry about the mouse not working properly. On the other hand, nobody I know misses the days when even the simplest function required a whole sentence's typing.

Manufacturers are attempting to come up with the answer that will kill the mouse. I've seen a very interesting attempt by Momenta, whose portable PC uses a light pen to tap on the screen instead of the mouse. For example, you double tap on the icon on the screen instead of taking your pointer to it and double clicking. Systems enabling you to touch the screen with your finger are also under research. Until then, it looks like we're going to be sticking to our mice.

### Some interesting facts & statistics

Being a computer user, you're probably bored of the statistics you see everywhere and read about, but this is going to be interesting, especially if you're looking for a computer related job.

A study prepared by the Jordan Computer Society has shown that there are 104 companies working in the computer field in Jordan. Amongst these companies, 85 offer maintenance services and employ some 250 people. So if you're considering a job in the field of computer maintenance, an average of three employees is what you can expect to find in any maintenance department or maintenance company. A very small number of these companies actually offer quality service. Reasons include inexperience, company aims to create a profit and the continued intention to cut down on costs. The economic situation in the country promotes such behavior since it limits the possibility of obtaining suitable parts and prevents the employment of capable people.

# The Star

Jordan's political, economic and cultural weekly

AMMAN, 16 — 22 JULY 1992, VOLUME 3, NUMBER 17

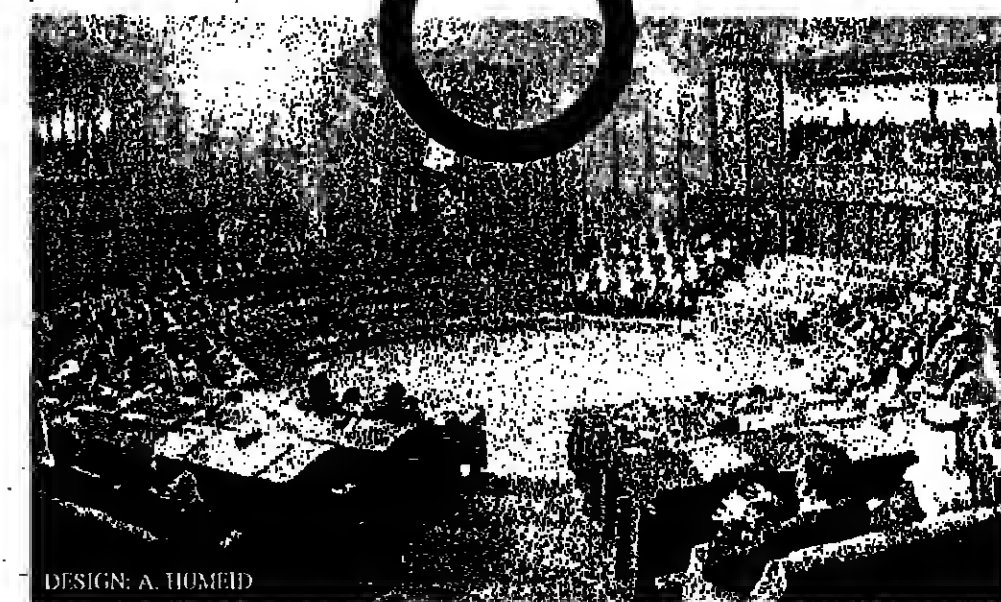
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## Women in Jordanian politics



Fadwa Tuqan:  
A poetess from  
Palestine

Page 5



JORDAN  
WEEK:  
Who's behind  
Fateh-Hamas  
family feud  
page 2

Le Jourdain  
Section française du Star

Pages 14 & 15

## ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES

Biweekly economic newsletter  
This week's issue:

- Peace & economics
- Jawad Anani on business prospects
- The mini boom: When will it end?
- People & Companies
- Investing in the West Bank

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# JORDAN

## WEEK

An unconventional report on  
Jordanian news and views

### On the road again

The peace process is on the move again. That is how Jordanian and American officials see the beleaguered process after the latest Israeli elections and the success of Israel's new Prime Minister Mr Yitzhak Rabin in forming a coalition of Labor, Meretz and Shas parties.

While Jordanian officials viewed Rabin's call for a meeting with Arab leaders in Jerusalem or in their capitals as "a political stunt" aimed at shedding away Is-

rael's intransigent image under former premier Shamir, the real test for Israel's sincerity, according to one Jordanian diplomat, will be during the next round of bilateral talks slated to take place in Rome next month.

The US government has already initiated contacts with parties concerned regarding arrangements for the upcoming Rome meeting. The Americans have proposed two dates, the 29th of this month and any day during the first ten days of August. A date should be announced during Secretary of State James Baker's visit

to the region next week. Mr Rabin is now scheduled to visit Washington in the first week of August. He is expected to be given assurances by President Bush that Israel will get part of the loan guarantees Israel badly needs to jump start its stalled economy.

As to Mr Rabin's invitation to Arab leaders, Foreign Minister Kamel Abu Jaber, as well as other Jordanian officials, have pointed to the fact that Arabs and Israelis are meeting in the context of the current peace talks and that it there that the Israelis should

prove their eagerness to make peace with the Arabs.

### Gulf ministers invited to Jordan

Gulf ministers of planning have been invited to attend a meeting organized by the Amman-based Economic and Social Commission for West Asia (ESCWA) to be held in Amman on 30 August. Thirteen Arab countries are expected to send delegates to the meeting. If the GCC countries decide to attend the Amman meeting, it will be the first time that Gulf officials visit Jordan since the Gulf crisis in 1990.

### Court rules against GFJW's elections

The Supreme Justice Court has decided to annul the elections of the administrative committee of the General Federation of Jordanian Women (GFJW), which were held last November. Accordingly the committee has been disbanded. The ruling was based

on a court decision that the federation is a limited forum where committees and independent bodies are not allowed to participate in the election of its administrative committee.

Six federation members had filed legal cases against the results of the last elections. Under the court ruling the number of those eligible to vote in the new elections will be reduced from 15,000 to 5,000 only.

In future elections only members of charitable societies and registered social organizations will have access to the ballot box.

President of the defunct committee Dr Halifa Abu Ghazaleh said the court ruling has deprived 10,000 women from GFJW membership. Mrs Naila Rashdan, one of the six women who filed the suit, called on Jordanian women to associate themselves with the federation through their membership of registered organizations.

### Who was behind Hamas-Fateh family feud?

Ad Dustaw Chief Editor Dr Musa Kilani wrote in his newspaper that the Islamic movement in Jordan takes credit for mediating an honor agreement between Fateh and Hamas in the Occupied Territories last week to end their bitter feuding. Supporters of the two Palestinian factions clashed in the Gaza Strip early this month resulting in the death of one man and the injury of several others. Head of the Palestine National Council (PNC) Sheikh Abdel Rameed Al Saeih told Ad Dustaw that the Israeli Mossad was behind the incidents which were blamed on Hamas and Fateh supporters.

But Palestinians coming from the West Bank said Fateh supporters were behind the clashes. They said orders from PLO officials were sent to sympathizers in Gaza to intimidate and harass Hamas members as the PLO failed to stop Hamas's rising popularity in the Strip.

They alleged that doctors and distinguished Gaza personalities were beaten up by young men who were known for their affiliation with Fateh.

### UNRWA to issue new registration cards

UNRWA's two registration categories for Palestine refugees, "N" and "R", are being combined into a single "Registered Refugee" category. The exercise, which is being conducted throughout UNRWA's fields of operations, aims to clarify the status of registered refugees and to remove the barriers to UNRWA food delivery by "N" category refugees who encounter personal or family hardship. The additional cost of the changes to the agency is expected to be approximately \$2 million each year. "R" category refugees were Palestine refugees and their descendants who were assumed to be living in the agency's areas of operation, not earning adequate income to support themselves, were not employed by UNRWA or had not benefited from UNRWA scholarships or training. "N" category refugees were people who were assumed to be absent from the agency's area of operation, who earned an adequate income or had benefited from UNRWA scholarships or training in a training centre or were one of the economic "refugees" of the 1950s.

# Women and Jordanian politics

How involved are they, what are the issues today and for the next elections

By Vesna Masharqa  
Special to The Star

Toujan Faisal:  
An advocate of democracy.

### TOUJAN FAISAL

has been a political personality in Jordan for the last 20 years. A keen advocate of democracy and liberal in her political determination, she has always demanded basic political reforms and a balance among Jordan's legislative, judicial and executive authorities. "This," she said, "is the overall requirement for Jordan's social and economic progress."



Toujan Faisal

A controversial character and mouthpiece for women's rights, it was while working as a TV producer and presenter for Jordanian Television that Faisal first became involved with Jordan's social issues. Through her programs she tackled problems such as women and child abuse, censorship and legislation. She first approached parliament in 1984, with an amendment draft for the family status and child abuse laws, and later submitted a 500-signature petition against the passport law, which at that time did not give women the right to own individual passports unless their husbands gave them permission.

She finally ran for election in 1989, with the motto: "There are no 'big' or 'small' human rights and principles, hence there are no big or small humans." The election brought her strong backing and support by intellectuals and liberals, but at the same time she was criticized by reactionaries and attacked for her religious ideologies. She was subject to a public smear campaign, was called to divorce her husband and was finally threatened with legal action.

Despite such personal and professional discrimination, Faisal aims to continue campaigning and is now preparing for next year's elections. "I hope that this time the elections will be run in a more just manner," she said. "And as far as I am concerned I will proceed from where I stopped — in building a modern political country with social security and political safety for every Jordanian citizen."

Faisal describes her political platform as being "radical". She supports the cancellation of the Upper House, the independent development of judicial institutions and comprehensive socio-economic reforms. These she described as including a social welfare or security system, combined with careful economic and agricultural planning.

When discussing the lack of political representation, enjoyed

by women in Jordan, Faisal argued that the "unsafe" political system and social backwardness have never given women the incentive to take a pivotal role in Jordanian political affairs.

"As long as we are ready and open to discuss and implement an amendment to the constitutional clauses dealing with basic human and political rights and freedom of expression, we will pave the way for a democratic society where women will take an active

political role," she said.

Haifa Al Bashir:  
Progress for all citizens

Haifa Al Bashir is a prominent political figure who entered the Jordanian public eye in 1950. She served two mandates (1981/90) as President of the General Federation of Jordanian Women. She currently holds the post of Vice-

Continued on page 13

## FOR THE RECORD

By Ahmad Shaker

Prime Minister Sharif Zaid ben Shaker has approved a plan to form three committees to prepare for the next five-year plan. The committees will coordinate with the general committee headed by Minister of Planning Dr Zaid Fariz. They are the social committee headed by Deputy Prime Minister-Minister of Education Mr Thougan Hindawi, infrastructural committee headed by Deputy Prime Minister-Minister of Transport Mr Ali Suheimat, and investment sectors committee headed by Minister of Trade and Industry Dr Abdallah Nsour.

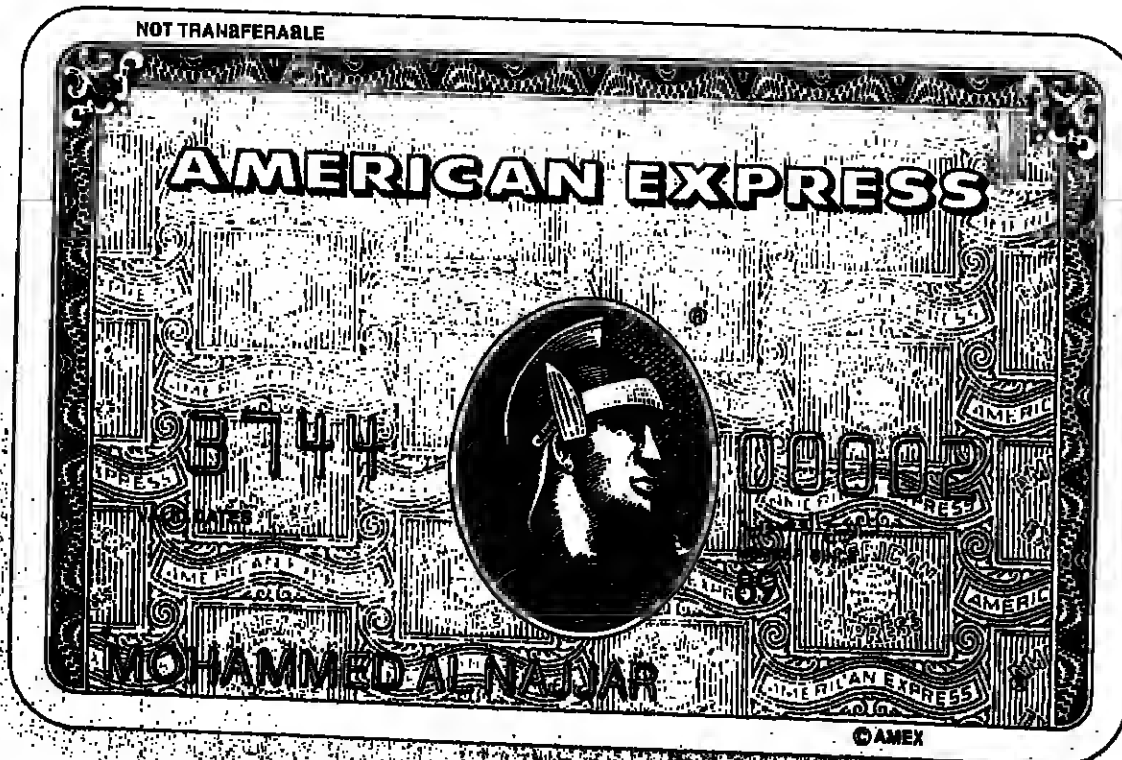
A new English-language telephone directory will be released early next year by the Telecommunications Corp. and a private publishing house.

Jordanian ambassador in Yugoslavia Mr Hani Tabara is the strongest candidate to take over as Foreign Ministry general secretary replacing Mr Mutassem Dibbelsi who will be appointed as Jordan's ambassador in Paris. The Star has learned.

The Customs Dept. will soon announce a JD 500,000 tender to computerize its operations.

Mr Romualdo Bettini has assumed his responsibility as Italy's new ambassador to Jordan.

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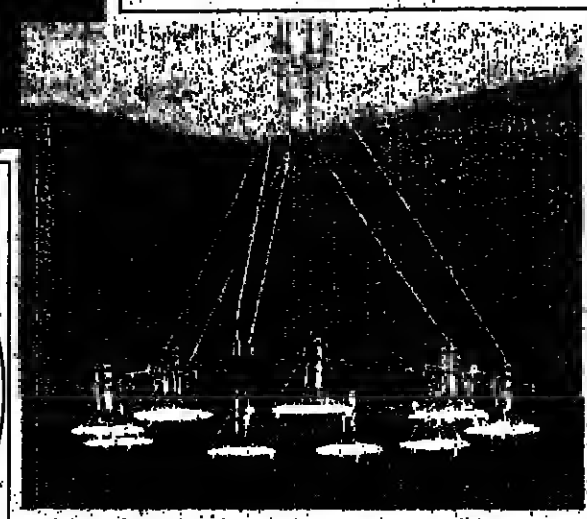
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# Gaza's Palestinians get new hospital and housing

By Pam Dougherty  
Special to The Star

THE PALESTINIANS of the Occupied Gaza Strip are to have a new hospital. It is the first major hospital to be built in the Strip since 1987 and will increase the number of beds available to by around 25 per cent.

Current health conditions in Gaza are very poor. A rapidly rising but increasingly poor popula-

tion, now comprising over 780,000 people, and a daily toll of Palestinians injured in confrontations with the Israeli authorities have put existing facilities under heavy strain.

At present the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) provides out-patient facilities for the 350,000 refugees in the Gaza population, but for hospital care they and the non-refugee Palestinians have only

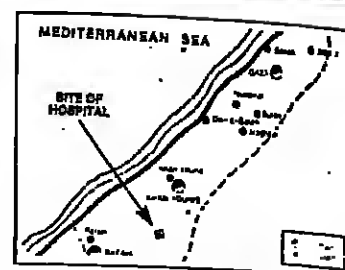
expensive government hospitals run by the Israeli authorities.

Construction of the hospital is being funded by a grant of ECU 13 million (\$15.6 million) from the European Community. The money comes from an overall grant of ECU 60 million, allocated in April 1991 to ease the worsening economic and social situation in the territories and to aid the integration of Palestinian workers returning from the Gulf.

Under agreements signed last week a further ECU 29 million (\$35 million) of the sum will be used to fund the building of 1200 houses throughout the territories, while ECU 13 million (16 million) will go towards industrial projects.

The new 232-bed hospital, to be located near Khan Younis, has been designed to keep maintenance costs to a minimum. Its construction will provide job opportunities for around 500 Palestinians, and once it is opened in 1995 it will give work to a large number of Palestinian doctors, nurses and professional and support staff.

The hospital and the new houses will be among the European Community's most obvious material contributions to the welfare and development of the Palestinians in the Occupied Territories, but they are far from the only ones.



The EC Representative to the Territories, Thomas Dupla Del Moral, was in Amman for the recent UNRWA donors meeting and explained that the Community is now supporting over 100 projects for which it provides either partial or total funding.

They can be found throughout the West Bank and Gaza and range from the UNRWA Vocational training Center in Gaza, the Bethlehem University Business Development Center and dairy farms in the Jordan Valley to a well digging program in Ramallah, manpower development projects and an agricultural database program.

The needs of the people in Gaza and the West Bank are overwhelming, but Mr Dupla believes that the Community's contribution will make "a significant impact", especially as it combines immediate help with long term development activity.

When Israeli curfews kept Palestinians housebound for weeks on end during the Gulf crisis, the Community provided them with substantial food aid, and when finance from the Gulf countries dried up, it paid to maintain the six main hospitals in the territories.

But a great deal of the EC aid, such as strengthening credit and education institutions, has a long term development goal. During the signing of the housing agreement in Jerusalem last week, Thomas Dupla described it as ushering in a new era of cooperation between the Europeans and the Palestinians. "We could call this phase the transition to self-government," he said.

Mr Dupla believes there is also an important psychological impact when the people know that a major international institution is supporting them both politically and financially.

The EC has always provided substantial support for UNRWA, but the key Community aim is to foster Palestinian self reliance by working with Palestinian organizations and supporting their institutional development. This has taken on new importance as Palestinian groups have had to deal with the continued loss of Gulf funding.

Mr Dupla says that the basic principle of all Community assistance is that Palestinians should not be discriminated against because of their unfavorable political circumstances. This means that they are entitled to benefit from all of the facilities available to the countries of the Mediterranean. Those include access to European markets, participation in environmental and other projects to be funded by regional cooperation funds, and participation in European institutions designed to foster industrial cooperation and investment between European and developing countries such as the European Community Investment Partners (ECIP).

In the current political circumstances, it is not possible for the Palestinians to take advantage of all these opportunities, but the activities that are underway are helping to maintain and develop Palestinian institutions and to strengthen their ability to direct their own economic and social development.

## Pioneer poetess from Palestine

Fadwa Tuqan

The highly acclaimed woman poet, Fadwa Tuqan, from Nablus, is now regarded as one of the most outstanding Arab literary figures. She has written an autobiography in which she recounts with emotional veracity her difficult and unusual life.

By Heather Williams

*"Lamps of the dark night,  
Brothers in the wound...  
Like you, I plant my feet  
On the land, my country,  
And fix my eyes, like yours,  
On the road of night and sun."*

THESE WORDS were written by Fadwa Tuqan, Palestinian poetess, in her poem, *I Shall Not Weep*, which she dedicated to the poets of the Palestinian resistance, following a meeting in Haifa.

Her autobiography, aptly named *A Mountainous Journey*, has been translated into English under PROTA, the Project of Translation from Arabic Literature, which the editor of the book, Salma Khadra Jayyusi, founded in 1980 for the dissemination of Arabic literature abroad. In the foreword, Salma states that one of the reasons she chose this book was because of its "importance as a testimony of Palestinian identity." She refers to Fadwa as "Mistress of the two gifts: Love and Pain", but she could also have added 'hope' to this description.

In recounting her life story, Fadwa reveals a personalized view of the troubles which many other Palestinians encountered throughout this century. Her father was banished to Egypt by the Mandate Government in the year of her birth. Thereafter she follows the uprisings and strikes of the 1930s, the discontent which followed the Balfour Declaration, the hostilities of 1948 and 1967 and the birth of the *Intifada*.

Although she says she has been unable to write much poetry in these troubled years, a poem she wrote called *Song of Becoming* after the June war in 1967, relates almost prophetically to the situation of the *Intifada*, referring to boys (the stone throwers of the *Intifada*) as the "great heroes of history."

Fadwa Tuqan was born in 1917 in Nablus, on the West Bank, into an influential land-owning family. Along with her mother and other female relatives of her extended family, she likened her ex-



Tuqan: "Mistress of two gifts: Love and Pain"

istence to that of women living in a harem.

The repression she suffered is revealed as she describes various occurrences throughout her childhood. Remembering when she returned home too late from a visit to a fair, she can still feel "the fingers of fear" which enveloped her. At the age of 13, a boy followed her, and sent her a jasmine flower. Hearing of the incident, Yusuf, her eldest brother, confined her to the house and she "was forbidden even to go to school. For amusement, she played the lute and sang until her family banned her from practicing both pastimes. The lute she hid at the bottom of her wardrobe."

She became submissive on the surface, while underneath an anger stirred, taking possession of her as in "one of the characters from a Chekhov play." She recounts, "This searage fell upon my teenage years under the guise

of traditions and tyrannical moral standards," while the men "lay jealously in wait when one of the girls aspired to better things or tried to assert herself in quite natural ways."

The one saving factor through this difficult time (when she contemplated suicide as her only means of escape), was her brother Ibrahim, himself a much celebrated poet. After he wrote the poem *Al Thulatha Al-Hamro* (Red Tuesday) about the "heroic martyrs" who were hanged in Acre prison in 1929, Ibrahim Tuqan was recognized as "the voice of the Palestinian people." He encouraged her to study the classical poets, and taught her to write poetry. Fadwa herself acknowledges the irony of this situation — that if she had continued to attend school she may never have developed her poetic talents.

Under Ibrahim's instruction, she became accomplished in her art. Initially, her development en-

tailed imitating other poets and incorporating the influence of other styles. She was, for example, influenced by the writings of Mohammed Hasan Al Zayat, for whom she had great admiration. Ibrahim cautioned her against modern verse, with a few exceptions, and Fadwa took to writing love poetry. According to Dr Omar Farroukh, editor of the magazine *Al Amali*, her works "reawakened memories"

of the poets Abu Tammam and Al-Mutanabbi. Fadwa signed these poems "Danacer", after the Barmaki slave girl who was a poetess, and of whom the poet Abu Al Farah wrote in his *Book of Songs*, that "Danacer was honorable and chaste," a description Fadwa needed for herself to shield her from any shame, and to "convince the reader that love poetry did not remove the qualities of 'chastity' and 'honor' from the female writer of poetry."

Fadwa Tuqan is also renowned for her elegiac verse, of which there is a strong tradition among Palestinian women poets. However, the style which has enabled Fadwa Tuqan to find her own poetic voice is that of free verse. According to Olive Kenny, who translated her autobiography from Arabic into English, Fadwa Tuqan is also recognized as a pioneer of poetry, due to the emotional candor of her verse, which

is innovative in the context of Arabic poetry.

In her diary for 1966-67, she writes "with hearts burning from the pain and tragedy we had known, we continued searching in vain, for a meaning to all that was happening around us." And then, she recalls, "All of a sudden, (I find that) I myself am a poet, burning with anguish, dejected, hopeful, looking beyond the horizon."

Concerned for her safety, a friend asked her to leave during the Israeli occupation of the West Bank in 1967. Her reply was "I'll die on my doorstep. I'm not going to flee to another country. Unthinkable." It is this indomitable attitude, and the inspiration she offers to Palestinians, which caused Moshe Dayan to ask to meet her, and to say that one of her poems "was enough to create ten fighters for the Palestine resistance."

Fadwa's political poems, such as *I Shall Not Weep*, and the poem she wrote for Kamal Nasir, *To the Imprisoned Singer*, have earned her recognition and admiration from politicians and intellectuals alike. In 1990 she was awarded the Sultan Uweis prize, worth \$100,000, presented by the United Arab Emirates.

Although the loneliness of her childhood scarred her deeply, the emotional and spiritual battles which she fought, and won, gave her strength which she used for the Palestinian cause. As a woman who refuses to leave her homeland, saying "I shall die on my doorstep," hers is a powerful voice. — Academic File. ■

A *Mountainous Journey: The Life of Palestine's Outstanding Woman Poet. The Women's Press. 241 pp. £12.95. Hardback. ISBN 0-7043-5056-4.*

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In the wake of the "Earth Summit" in Rio de Janeiro, a number of non-governmental organizations were asked — "What next?"

## Priority for a poverty convention

By Dr Aliq Rahman

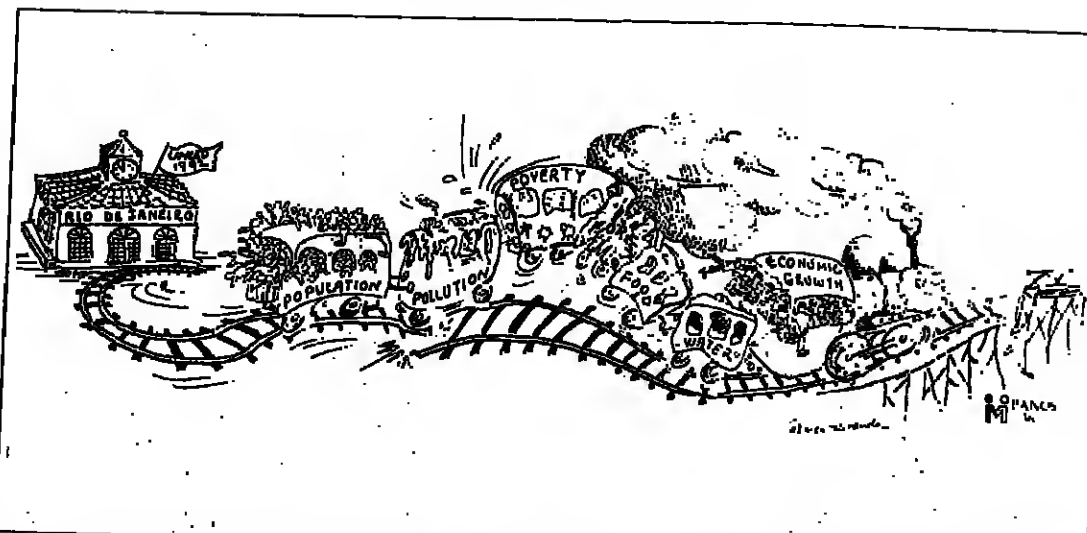
DHAKA — Everyone at UNCED (the UN Conference on Environment and Development) agreed that sustainable development was the way for the future. But the key question — "Whose sustainable development are we talking about?" — was missing.

From the two signed conventions on climate change and biodiversity the answer appeared to be: The sustainable development of the minority of the world's population, which reside mostly in Northern countries.

Once again, the environment of the North was the issue, and development of the South was the poor sister.

The climate and biodiversity conventions have little direct linkage with the lives of the majority of the world's people, particularly the poor. They must be given teeth, with protocols incorporating poverty issues.

Grove concerns were expressed in UNCED by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from both the South and North about the lack of consideration given to the



importance of poverty in the UNCED process; it was only touched on in Agenda 21, which is supposed to be paving the way for sustainable development for the planet in the 21st century. As a result, many NGOs demanded that work on a Global Convention on Poverty should start immediately.

NGOs, and many delegations, stressed that there can be no sustainable development without eradication of poverty; that the rights of all people to access to food and other basic requirements for a healthy and meaningful life are inalienable; that the poor, both men and women, must

be able to make decisions about their local environments and natural resources; that although poverty must be addressed on a global scale, there can be no solution without the direct participation of people at local and national levels.

The peace dividend in the post-Cold War era must be addressed and redirected towards global poverty eradication; efforts must be undertaken to remove the most outstanding obstacles to poverty eradication and environmental conservation; the rich must pay the full ecological costs of their consumption. The global

commons, including atmosphere and oceans, belong to all people equally, including the poor.

Thus the most important post-UNCED initiative on global sustainable development would be a convention to address the most critical question facing the planet — which is poverty.

Dr Rahman is director of the Bangladesh Center for Advanced Studies.

## Bringing in the missing issues

By David C. Korten

MANILA — "A feast of hypocrisy" was the term used by some to describe efforts in the official UNCED negotiations to create an appearance of action by finetuning a destructive and elitist economic system without making any real changes.

A notable effort was devoted to avoiding discussions of the contributions made to the global social and ecological crisis by structural adjustment, market deregulation and global economic integration, the concentration of unaccountable economic power in transnational corporations, the failure of democratic institutions, militarism, overconsumption, monopolization of intellectual property rights and population growth.

Such evasion reaffirmed two realities.

First, the scuttling of environmental standards will remain a sideshow as long as the realities listed above are ignored.

Second, the leadership for constructive change must come from civil society.

Immediate priorities include: The creation of a new generation of political leadership committed to a world order grounded in the values of simplicity, love, peace and reverence for life. While the myopic extremism of US President George Bush shade most of his counterparts in Rio look like environmental statespersons, none of the official delegations to the Earth Summit offered a viable vision for a just and sustainable world order on a finite planet.

The transformation of the International Monetary Fund and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. They have had lead-

ing roles in imposing policies seriously detrimental to the social and ecological interest. They must be made democratically accountable and their mandates fundamentally refined to support fair and balanced trade, financial and investment relations among nations consistent with local economic control, self-reliance and the maintenance of high social and environmental standards.

The dismantling of the World Bank. There is no place in a sustainable world system for an institution whose primary function is to increase long-term international indebtedness.

These actions will not resolve the crisis, but they are essential steps in that direction.

David C. Korten is president of the People-Centered Development Forum, based in the Philippines.

## What is needed now is what was needed before

By Climate Network Africa

NAIROBI — What is needed after UNCED is exactly what was needed before: Northerners have to reduce their consumption to levels consistent with their fair share of the world's renewable resources; corporations and financial institutions that degrade the environment and exploit people have to be brought under citizens' control; Southerners have to build a movement and supporting institutions that enable them to take control of their own resources.

By endorsing transnational corporations' claims to "self-regulation", the World Bank's control of global environment funds, the myth of "free trade" and the need for more aid, UNCED has reinforced the barriers to sustainable development.

The North may have recognized that its own model of development is unsustainable, but rather than changing itself, it has used UNCED to control change in the South.

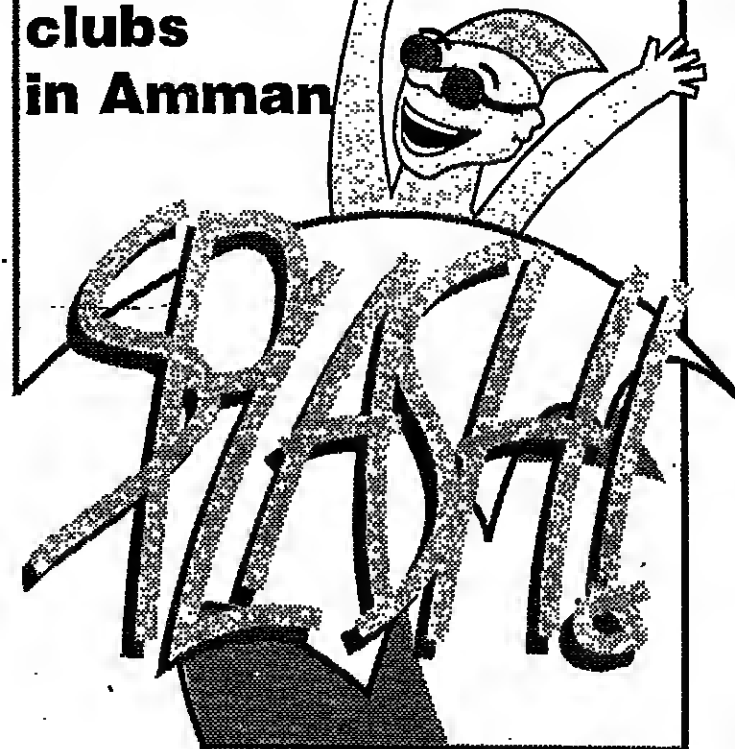
In the North, citizens must examine everything from the products they buy in their supermarkets and the media through which they inform themselves, to the transnational corporations, financial and military structures that control the resource flows and "protect" their lifestyles. All this must be done with a view to restoring the balance in ecosystems and the balance between Northern and Southern resource consumption.

Southerners must stop fearing the North. They must protect themselves through democratic reform, environmental legislation, market regulation and other reforms that challenge national and international authority. They have to cut their dependence on aid by regaining control of their own capital and investing it to rebuild their societies.

NGOs have to stop allowing themselves to be "appointed" by the North to represent their people internationally and develop true representative structures.

As a first step, Southerners should cooperate in building networks and sharing information to foster broad participation in informed debate that is essential to sustainable development.

## Swimming pools & health clubs in Amman



## Amman International: Ideal family resort

Amman International Hotel is following its logo "3 Star Prices, 5 Star Services" to the letter. Situated on a hill overlooking the University of Jordan grounds, the hotel's Gardenia pool club is an ideal family attraction. Rates begin from JD 120 per month for a family of two to JD 220 for an annual membership. Daily entrance is for JD 6 for adults, JD 3 for children during holidays and weekends, and JD 4, JD 2.5 respectively during weekdays.

In addition to the pool, the Hotel facilities include *Lafrique* restaurant, coffee shop and piano bar. Billiards and games room is also available.

The hotel offers secretarial and business services to clients.

## Alia Hotel summer offers

Alia Hotel's AL-Azraq swimming pool, which was newly renovated and expanded, is now joined by two tennis courts, mini basket ball, two table tennis beside the new pool terrace where a wide variety of light meals and a selection of fresh home made pizza are offered. Membership Fees are as follows: Single person (over 12 years) JD 75/season, Child under 12 years old JD 50/season. Family (Parents + 2 children JD 150/season. Entrance Fees: JD 4/adults, JD 2/Children.

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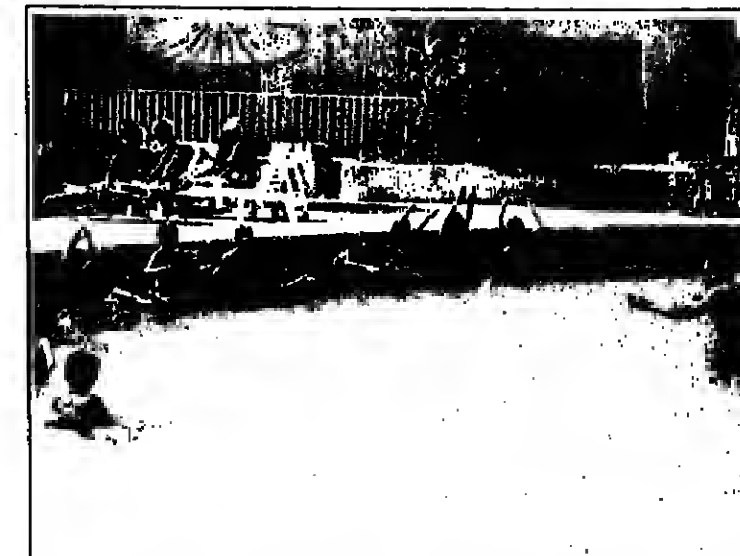
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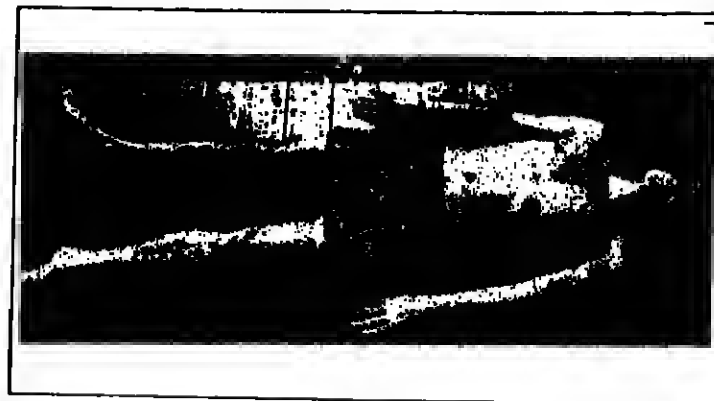


Sun tanning

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■ You may think it could never happen to you. But you're wrong. Skin cancer is a reality of today's world and many of us have vague notions about the sun being linked to this summer killer.

There are three types of skin cancer. Two are easily cured and less dangerous. The snake in the grass is melanoma, a dark mole. Melanomas grow, while normal moles don't. They leave irregular or reddish outlines. They can itch, bleed or ooze. If you see these signs, talk to your doctor immediately. This cancer has a 97 per cent cure rate if caught early enough. Better still, prevent it. Don't overdo it in the sun. Fair-skinned are

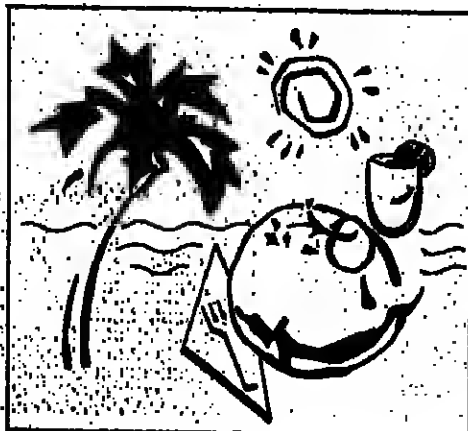


at greater risk. Sunburn in childhood can trigger melanoma in later life. So what do you do? While exposure to direct sun should be limited, sun protection creams can help reduce the effect of damaging sun rays.

Scientists still do not know why UV light causes skin cancer and their still isn't an effective drug for melanomas. So check with specialists on what kind of protective cream is best for your skin. And enjoy your holidays!



## LET'S HAVE SUMMER FUN



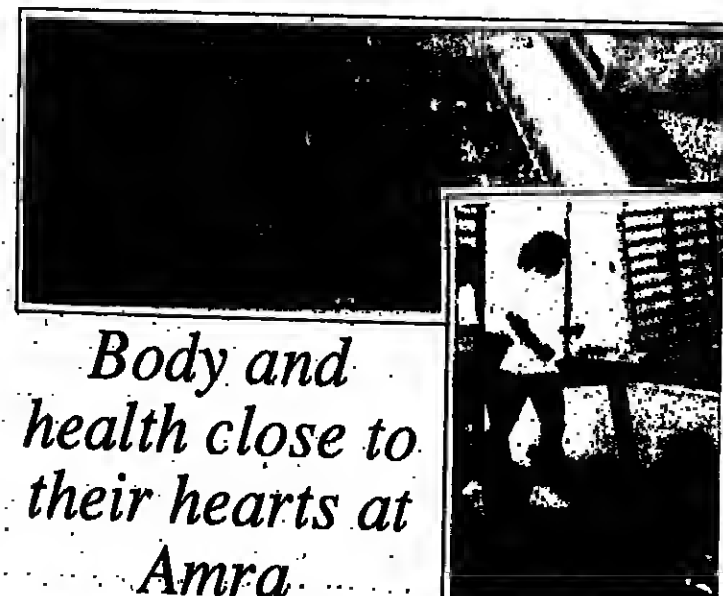
Summer fun starts here & everyday at the Plaza swimming pool where you can enjoy an assortment of delicious pool side dishes at our new open lunch buffet.

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## Swimming pools & health clubs in Amman



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The health and recreation center offers separate sections for ladies and men, individually tailored programs with professional coaching. Members have access to sauna, steam bath, jacuzzi and body massage in addition to aerobics and Swedish gymnastics at the fully airconditioned gymnasium. Health Club rates start from JD 35 (for ladies) per month and from JD 45 per month for men.

## Swimming pools & health clubs in Amman



## After a fashion Bigger bathing suits, at last

By Patricia McLaughlin

LESS IS MORE, Miss van der Rohe opined. Postmodernist architects don't see it that way — and neither do a lot of women shopping for bathing suits.

Sure, 18-year-olds with irreproachable bodies look fine in teeny-weeny bikinis, or suits with legs cut up past their hipbones and cut out to showcase their preternaturally firm stomachs. So do the models in the annual swimsuit issue of *Sports Illustrated* — which, according to Leslie Rothman, marketing director of Cole of California and Sandcastle, sometimes orders the suits a size smaller than the models' just to drive the point home.



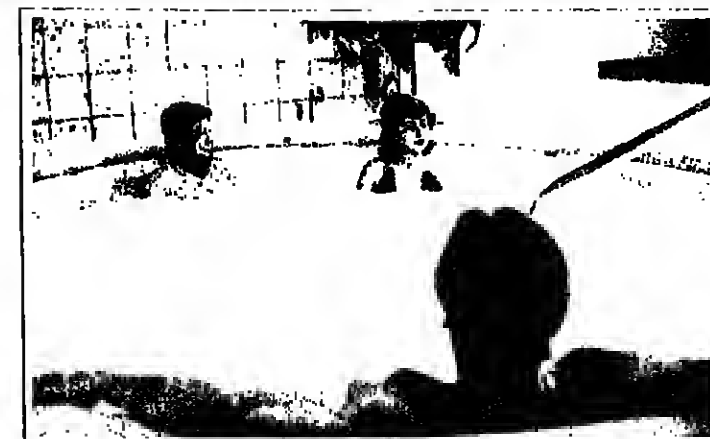
Then there are the rest of us. For the past few summers, shopping for bathing suits — a dangerous venture under the best of circumstances — has been a nightmare for the rest of us. Remember what a good idea it seemed like when fashion lost interest in bikinis a few years ago and focused instead on sleek one-piece suits? So sensible. Then we tried on these one-piece suits and reconsidered: Even suits that were too big to fit often turned out to be too small to cover certain strategic areas — areas that, in the flicky fluorescent light of the dressing room, looked even more desperately in need of coverage than usual.

For a suit small enough to fit and big enough to cover, you pretty much had to bite the bullet and pull out the L.L. Bean catalogue, or Lands' End — or else buy the kind your grandmother wears. Not this year. This year the swimsuit industry seems agreed that bigger is better. Lots of suits even have skirts. Straight skirts, draped skirts, flouncy little tutu skirts, all sorts of skirts.

A couple of years ago, says Rothman, "some people were creating suits you sat in and didn't move — not even to get a drink." Now, she says, swimsuit makers have come around to recognizing that "90 per cent of women don't have perfect bodies, and it's frightening anyway to put on a swimsuit." She says the skirted suit "really de-emphasizes the rear" and minimizes "heavy thighs — and makes that woman feel little more comfortable." What's happened, she thinks, is that the industry "is starting to cater to the woman instead of the man."

Norina Kamali, who's been designing skirted suits for years, and retro-long-lines like the ones Estelle Williams wore, thinks there are several long-lines like the ones Estelle Williams wore, thinks there are sev-

Continued on page 10



## At the Marriott keeping fit is a serious matter

■ The Amman Marriott is the ultimate place for year-round swimming and body building. Keeping fit is a serious business for Marriott members, but there is always room for fun, good

food and a relaxing evening. The hotel offers outdoor/indoor pools, tennis courts and one of the best equipped health clubs in Jordan. In addition to keeping fit, clientele have a variety of options for lunch, family brunch, barbecue around the pool, Mexican Night, an outstanding evening at the Night Club, or a relaxing evening in the Marriott Garden. The choice is yours.



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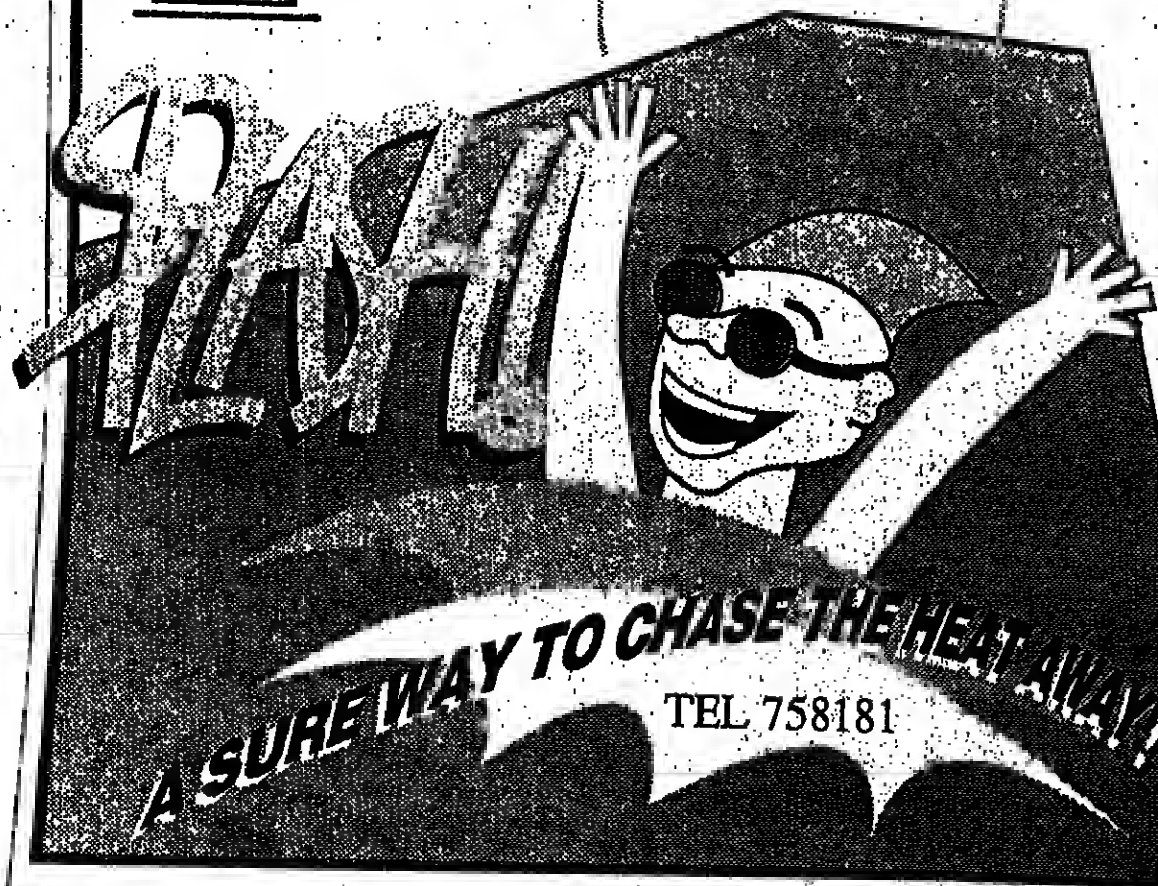
## Marilyn Monroe sets the trend in bathing suits fashions

■ The Myth of Monroe lives.... Thirty years ago on August 5th 1962, the myth of Marilyn was born, when Norma Jean Baker Morison, better known as Marilyn Monroe, gave up Hollywood and life, giving rise to the greatest myth of all times in Hollywood movie history. Thirty years later, her image is as vivid as ever.

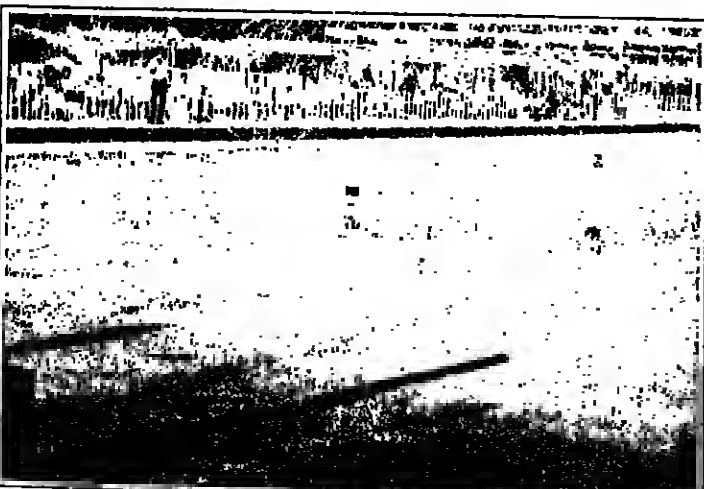
A symbol of glamour, star whims, stormy and unhappy loves, she was an excellent actress who danced and sang to perfection. Recently STILLS archives released rare pictures of Monroe including ones of her in bathing suits. Here is what fashionable bathing suits looked like more than 30 years ago.

TAKE A DEEP BREATH BEFORE YOU PLUNGE INTO THE COOL WATERS OF

### CLUB PISCINE'S SWIMMING POOL AT THE CROWN HOTEL



## Swimming pools & health clubs in Amman



## It's a full day at Crown Hotel

- Crown Hotel is expanding its range of activities this summer. Club Piscine has become a major attraction for children and their parents as the ultimate family club. Here are a few of the Hotel's old and new attractions:
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- Children's swimming pool.
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- Children's playgrounds
- Tennis & Squash courts
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- Judo coaching
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- Dinner & dance parties every Thursday night.
- Exhibition and conference halls
- Seventy-two deluxe rooms and three executive suits.
- Lots and lots of social and sports activities for both adults and children.

Affordable prices for everyone!

## Bigger bathing suites

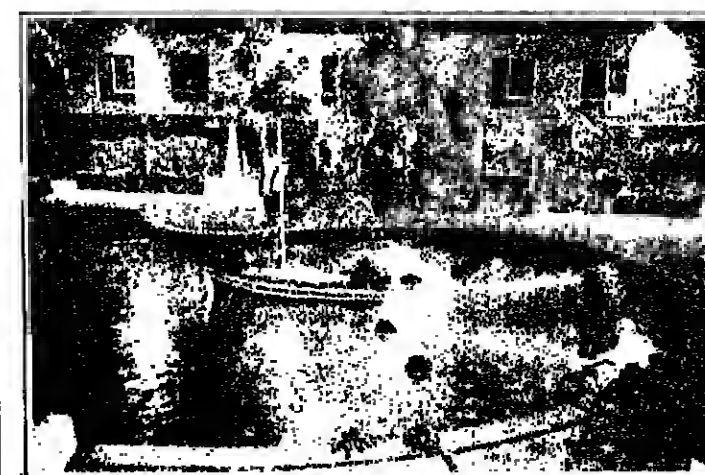
Continued from page 9

eral reasons for the new consensus. Partly, she says, now that more people are afraid of wrinkles and skin cancer, and fewer people are into serious tanning, it's not so important to expose every possible inch of skin to the sun.

Partly, the population is aging, and older customers want more coverage. Partly, it's that fashion designers are exerting a stronger influence on the swimsuit industry, and fashion is in a relatively conservative mood.

And then there's the fact that, when you've cut bathing suits up as far as you can cut them, the only way to go is down. ■

## Swimming pools & health clubs in Amman



## Philadelphia International: A history dating back to 1923

■ Philadelphia International Hotel's swimming pool is unique in the sense that it boasts a special history and is associated with champions. The first swimming pool carrying the name Philadelphia was opened in 1923. Even though the downtown hotel no longer stands, its predecessor, the Philadelphia International Hotel, has kept the supervision of its swimming pool under Jordan's swimming champ of the 1950s Mr. Adel Al Wazani.

Early this year the management launched an ambitious renovation plan of the swimming pool area. Every Wednesday a Hawaiian night is held around the pool offering fresh sea food and exotic music.

In addition to the swimming pool, the hotel offers a health center with excellent facilities including jacuzzi and steam bath. Special courses are available for weight control and self defence.

The Philadelphia has two international tennis courts, with flood lights at night. Training for beginners is available.

The hotel's terrace is the place to head to for a cool drink or a light snack.

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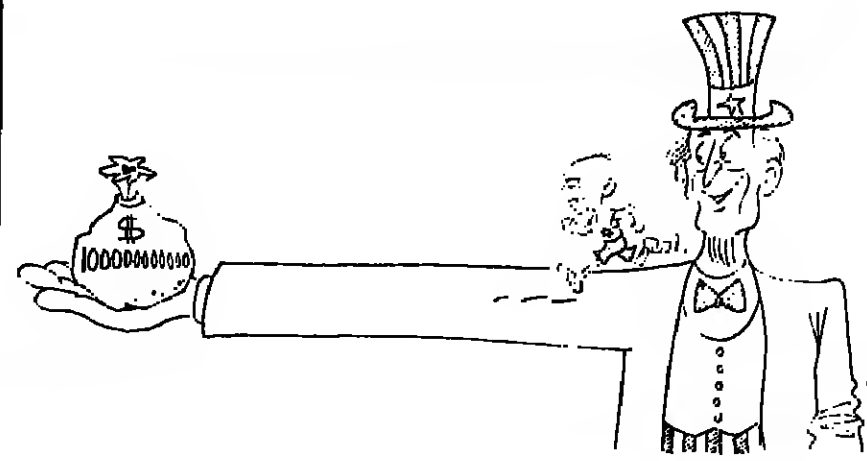
The Philadelphia



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Jalal Rifa'Ad-Duslour

## Our Say....

### Rabin's political stunts

ISRAEL'S NEW Prime Minister Mr Yitzhak Rabin is having a field day. He's just won an historic election for his party, formed a somewhat broad coalition government of mainly left-leaning parties — at least from the stand point of Israeli politics — and has just been invited to the White House. In fact he's so sure of himself that he sent invitations to Arab leaders to converge on Jerusalem to talk peace with him. And just in case that the invitation is seen as too bold, Mr Rabin expressed his readiness to come to Amman, Damascus and Beirut. All this for the cause of peace.

While it is inconceivable for Arab leaders or Mr Rabin to meet face to face at this stage, Mr Rabin's enthusiasm will have to be seen in the context of the larger picture; that is the political upheaval that has shaken the foundations of the Israeli establishment with the collapse of the right-wing Likud government which has ruled Israel for the last 15 years.

Labor is setting a new agenda for itself and for Israelis everywhere. But that agenda does not necessarily spell out a basic change in the long term objectives of the Israeli political establishment, where Palestinian rights and just peace are concerned. Many see the difference between Shamir and Rabin in terms of style and tactics, but not absolute objectives.

Mr Rabin has made many dovish pledges during the past few months for obvious reasons. Whether he will now put his money where his mouth is remains a general demand by all those concerned with the future of this region.

What is needed is less posturing and more brinkmanship. Mr Rabin's priorities are definitely in contradiction with ours. While we would like to see a speedy Israeli withdrawal from the Occupied Territories on the basis of international law and UN resolutions, Mr Rabin will stall for time. His priority is to mend fences with Washington, to get the money conveyor belt moving again and to repaint Israel's international image using as much bright colors as he possibly can. That is understandable, but it will be short-sighted on our side to let Mr Rabin get off the hook that easily. While his political stunt regarding the exchange of visits is ludicrous and should be treated for what it is, we should drive home the message that Arabs and Israelis have been engaged in face-to-face negotiations in a peace process that has for the last 40 months only succeeded in exposing Israeli negotiators as evasive, mercurial and intransigent.

Mr Rabin's eagerness to get the job done will, hopefully, not go to waste. He has a chance to really push the peace process forward. Much time and effort have been spent on bringing the warring parties together. Negotiators are bogged down simply because the former Israeli premier wanted the talks to drag on for ten years. With the arrival of Mr Rabin to the helm of Israeli politics, the process may be salvaged. The peace process will continue to be the main litmus test to measure Mr Rabin's credibility as the man who wants to freeze the colonization of the Arab territories, make a just a durable peace with the Palestinians and the rest of the Arab world.

This is the Arab challenge to Mr Rabin and his new coalition, and should continue to be so. ■

## Women and Jordanian politics: What are the issues

Continued from page 3

President of the General Federation of Arab Women for Information and General Affairs.

She was twice appointed by the Prime Minister, once as a member of the Higher Council for Health (1977/80) representing the non-governmental sector, and once as a member of the National Consultative Council (which at that time substituted the Parliament) for the mandate period 1982/84.



Hafsa Al Bashir

Bashir currently stands as the only female member in the Council for the Greater Amman Municipality, among 50 other members. She has also represented Jordan in many seminars on an Arab and international level.

Bashir first ran for election in 1989 with the manifesto: "Progress for all citizens", which was backed by a program which she characterized as being "easy to be implemented by any Parliamentarian."

In her program, she called for upholding the rights given by the acting laws and making guarantees for the substance embodied in the Jordanian constitution which, as she stressed, procures equal rights for men and women, although in practice its implementation needs more consistency.

Bashir believes that Jordanian women should work together and support each other, establishing a common cause which will give them the credibility to promote a deeper sense of their political potential and to raise their status to that of a powerful pressure group.

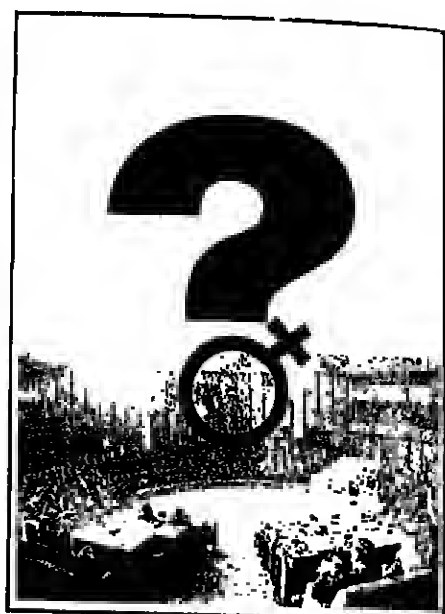
"We need two to three election terms to pass until women will be able to infiltrate the economic sphere and start to play an important political role in the country," she said, adding that until now Jordanian women have been content merely to accept what they have, especially non-working women, who contribute little to the general women's cause.

Bashir believes that Jordan's working women suffer from obstacles preventing them from enjoying their rights. This, she said, has determined the rise in their political consciousness and has geared their activities toward more organized and comprehensive political work.

Due to family commitments, Bashir will not be running for the next elections. For the moment she believes that Jordan's women voters still need time to establish clear political stances of their own.

In the meantime she will continue her community work, striving to benefit the progress of women and the development of democratic institutions. She is also a strong advocate of national health insurance, cheap social services and the development of different educational programs, accessible to everybody.

"Only if voting becomes obligatory for every citizen will we be able to select a parliament which will represent Jordan as a whole," she said. "I believe that it will



take some time, as much as it will take time to make the parliament accept women among its members."

### Iyad Qattan (Facing the real issues)

"I am very disappointed with the women's movement in Jordan," said Iyad Qattan, director of the Royal Cultural Centre. "Women's organizations in Jordan unfortunately concentrate only on social or charity work and minor issues in society. They do not face real issues."

He believes that there is "no conspiracy" among men against women in Jordan, and argued that this is merely an excuse used by certain women and political leaders to cover up their failures. "Conceptually, women are fighting themselves," he said. "Leading women are asking for a quota to be allocated in parliament. This request will damage the women's cause in Jordan and will undermine its potential power in influencing change. It indicates an inherent dependency on men."

Qattan believes that it is the attitude held by women that men are superior in the field of politics that has directed their struggle toward fighting men and proving their equality with them. Such an attitude, he argued, has merely created "pettiness" among the policies made by women. This has afforded them less credibility and thus a less active role within Jordan's political sphere.

"We have a 90 per cent rural population," he said. "All of Jordan's women leaders work mainly in the cities. In order to offer a socio-political program which will tackle all of the issues in society, there should be much more sacrifice."

Qattan himself has put forward a model for the progress of Jordanian women, which calls for them to participate within the programs of Jordan's political parties. Through such an arrangement, he argues, women can obtain more credibility by working under the same umbrella as the men, promoting their programs within a competitive atmosphere. "Then they will be able to run for elections," he said, "not as women leaders, but as acknowledged party representatives." ■

## Kuwait's amputated investment arm

# Gulf separates KIO from its former glory

THE KUWAITI Investment Office (KIO) had a reputation as a powerful, secretive and astute investor until the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. Now, as it struggles to solve the problems of Ercros, its loss-making Spanish chemicals company, it is also suffering from poor morale at its London headquarters and a rapidly shrinking portfolio.

KIO sources inside and outside the group say that, since the invasion in August 1990, its world-wide investment portfolio has shrunk by more than 50 per cent — it once stood at about \$100 billion — as the KIO was actually paying most of the salaries in the Kuwaiti government.

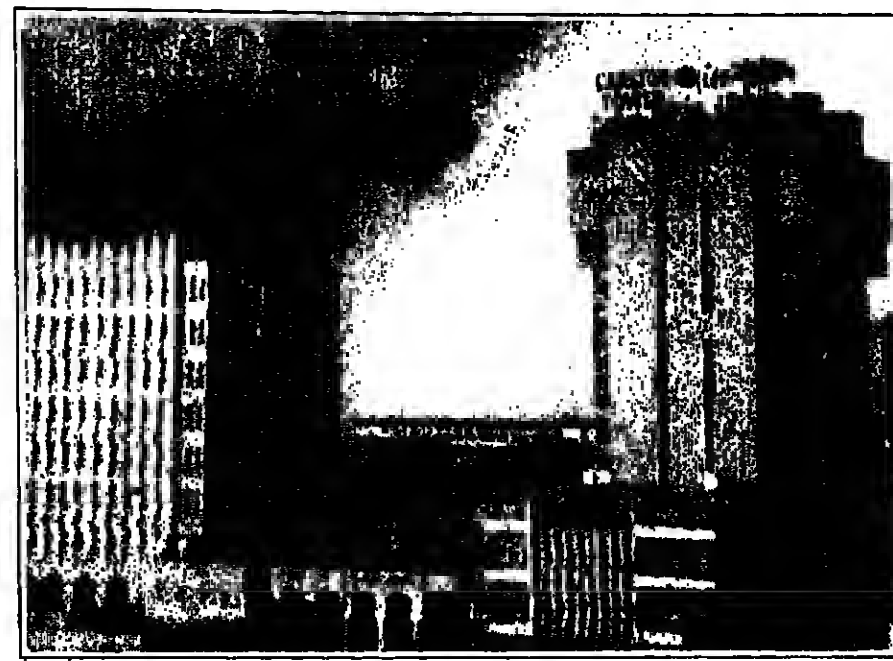
Employees are concerned that KIO's reputation as a quick, aggressive investor is fast being bled away under a new management that is promoting inexperienced Kuwaitis over long-serving foreign staff at its London headquarters. British employees were earlier this year paid lower bonuses for their efforts during the Gulf War than their Kuwaiti colleagues.

Mr Ali Rashid Al Bader, the new president, a banker with long experience of the highly bureaucratic, state sector in Kuwait, will not discuss group strategy. He bewitched the City earlier this year however, by selling most of the KIO's 10.3 per cent stake in Midland Bank after Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank first bid for it.

"The takeover could not have happened without KIO's consent," says a former KIO official. "They could have made up to \$60 million more had they waited."

The KIO had accumulated immense international influence by the time of the invasion. It once held more than 20 per cent of BP, though it was forced to cut this back. In addition to Midland in the UK, it had big holdings in Hogg Robinson, Henry Ansbacher and Triplax Lloyd. It has big holdings in Daimler-Benz, Metallgesellschaft, Hoechst, Fiat and Paribas.

It was in Spain with a young Catalan banker, Mr Javier de la Rosa, that KIO made its single biggest economic impact.



KIO is still feeling the financial after shocks of the invasion

Its Spanish assets, built up since 1984, are worth between \$3 billion and \$7 billion. It owns Spain's biggest chemicals company, Ercros, its biggest paper producer, Torras Paper, its richest foods group, Ebro, and controls one of its largest property companies, Prima.

The future of all of those businesses has now been thrown into doubt by KIO's decision last week to force Ercros — with 10,500 employees and debts of \$2.5 billion — to seek protection from its creditors.

Mr de la Rosa has severed his links with KIO and its Spanish holding company Torras, and the new management at KIO, knowing little about Spain, may have ruffled years of carefully constructed financial relationships by refusing to pump more money into Ercros and forcing its bankers to go to the courts for their money.

The banks are angry and, with the Span-

ish economy in deep trouble, so is the government. Ercros's problems stem from its ruinous fertilizer businesses, which have failed to fight off a dramatic rise in imports in the last two years. Some of the blame lies with a former president who incorporated the state's fertilizer company into Ercros in 1990 but never followed through with a rationalization program.

By the time the Iraqis invaded Kuwait, it was too late for KIO to take the necessary action. Kuwait was lobbying for Spanish support for the liberation of its territory and could not sack thousands of Spanish workers at the same time. "In a way," says one former KIO official, "while we paid for US, French and UK support for the war with cash, we paid Spain by employing people we did not need at Ercros."

Ercros may be a symptom of a deeper malaise at KIO. The new management

views its Spanish portfolio as an ugly inheritance. Technically, as Torras claims to own only 39 per cent of Ercros, KIO is only an investor and not liable for its debts.

That fits neatly with the KIO's new view that its global vocation is as a more passive investor, but it raises questions about the future of its other Spanish companies. Its treatment of Ercros — some of whose creditors will have their loans guaranteed by the state or by Torras — has depressed shares of Ebro and Prima. Banco Santander, heavily exposed to Torras, is said to be pressing for guarantees of repayment.

If the KIO starts running down its Spanish businesses in public it will become a self-fulfilling prophecy, says a Madrid analyst. "It will become impossible to sell off Ercros without a massive injection of funds."

KIO's problem is that it is the public face of Kuwait in international capital markets, and its credibility as a borrower may be at stake in Ercros.

It administers a \$5.5 billion loan to help rebuild Kuwait. Torras also has a convertible bond, worth some \$100 million outstanding which, if banks come to view the Ercros filing as a default, could be threatened.

"Ercros will definitely reflect on their credibility in the markets," says an analyst in Madrid. This year Kuwait will earn about \$3 billion from oil, while its budget for 1992 is worth \$15 billion. The deficit will have to be financed by borrowing or disposals by KIO, which does not admit that it is selling assets and has never recognized the scale of disposals it has had to make since the war.

"Our problem is that we have imported Kuwait into London headquarters," says a former KIO official, "and the office is much more bureaucratic and not able to deal quickly the way it used to. The effects of the Ercros decision may show that perceptions are much more important than the legality of what we are doing." ■

Financial Times

## Nationalism vs. non-Europeans in Europe

By Sajid Rizvi  
Special to The Star

NON-EUROPEAN foreigners are emerging as the most vulnerable — and least cohesive — of the communities in Europe as nationalist tendencies sweep across the continent, threatening to destabilize whole societies and uproot people from their homes.

The upsurge of nationalism already has led to increased violence against non-European foreigners in Germany and France, but the sentiment threatens to engulf the rest of Europe. It is seen as the backlash to mounting economic pressures and to an influx of European refugees from the East. Both factors have unleashed a "nationalist pandemonium" across Europe and tipped the balance against the non-European minorities.

Europe is faced with its most serious refugee crisis since 1945 and now a much more complex situation, says William Gutteridge, in an introduction to a new study, *Migrants, Minorities and Security in Europe*, published by the Research Institute for the Study of Conflict and Terrorism. The study's author, Alasdair Stewart, a lecturer in German and politics and international studies at Aberdeen University, believes that fear of migrants seeking entry before the door to "fortress Europe" is slammed shut is fanning nationalism and racism across the continent, with non-whites as the natural victims.

Economic constraints on the host countries have been a familiar cause of sentiment against foreigners, particularly non-

whites. Over the past few years barriers against the entry of Asians and Africans with or without the intention to stay have multiplied. But what until recently was a matter for the immigration control authorities currently dominates the security agenda of Europe.

The Maastricht summit and, before that, the Council of Europe's Vienna conference addressed the problem of non-Europeans as a potentially explosive security issue. And as the security dimension fills more and more of the void created by the end of Cold War hostilities, the emphasis is shifting noticeably from the threat posed by new migrants to the "menace" posed by alien cultures in the European heartland or, simply, the burden of foreign communities in economically strapped countries of Europe.

Germany, host to more than 3.2 million non-EC foreigners, many of them non-white, leads the European Community nations where nationalism increasingly is influencing government policies and transforming popular sentiment.

Stewart believes Europe currently is buffeted by the fifth wave of refugee influx since the First World War. It promises to be "a decade of poverty migration, from non-EC countries in Central and Eastern Europe and also from South Asia, the Near East and North Africa via the Mediterranean to EC member states, of both regular and irregular migrants and asylum seekers."

This influx is increasingly seen by European governments within their security perspective, as evidenced by German legislation gathering on specific groups of



white foreigners peaked last year, and politicians increasingly have tilted towards the extremist viewpoint.

But the influx of foreigners into Europe shows little signs of abating, the biggest imponderable being the flow from eastern to western Europe. The lifting of travel curbs from the area of the former USSR and East Bloc, says Stewart, has put a question mark over all predictions. Although the International Labour Office estimates that movements from North Africa and Turkey alone to EC destinations may exceed 120 million by 2025, estimates of movements within Europe are mere guess work.

"Millions world-wide are now fleeing from hunger, poverty, or political persecution, as a result of war or appalling environmental conditions. Some 90 per cent of the 15 million refugees are from Third World countries seeking refuge in other developing countries," says Stewart. By all indications, however, it is clear that the information has been outdated by events in Europe.

Judging by estimates that at least a million refugees moved from eastern to western Europe in 1990 alone, it is reasonable to see that the greatest population movements, most of which are yet to come, will be in the area which used to be under Soviet influence — from the USSR to eastern Europe.

"Amid mounting pressure to accommodate the swelling ranks of European refugees, most European governments will find that in the present climate it is neither politically rewarding nor indeed politically correct to champion the cause of the non-European settlers or attempt to lift them out of the slums. At the very best they will be left to their own devices." ■

Academic File  
Sajid Rizvi is the managing editor of Academic File.

The **Star**  
Jordan's political, economic  
and cultural weekly

An independent political, economic and cultural weekly, published every Thursday in Amman by Media Services International (Info-Media).

Editorial & Advertising: Fax & Telephone 648298, P.O. Box 9313, Amman - Jordan.

Typesetting, layout and processing done exclusively on Apple Macintosh Desk-top publishing system.  
Images scanned on Hewlett-Packard scanners.

Publisher

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Editor-in-Chief  
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# Le Jourdain

Section française du Star

La page européenne

## 50 millions d'Ecus pour l'ajustement structurel

C'est le montant du dernier don en date accordé par la communauté européenne au royaume. Il s'inscrit dans le cadre du quatrième protocole. Interview de Christian D. Falkowski, ambassadeur de la CEE en Jordanie

**LE JORDAINE:** Le quatrième protocole qui vient d'être signé entre la CEE et la Jordanie, représente-t-il la concrétisation des trois précédents?

**Christian D. Falkowski:** L'idée de ces protocoles financiers, qui couvrent chacun une période de cinq ans, est de donner aux pays bénéficiaires comme la Jordanie, une sécurité sur le plan des financements en provenance de la Commission. Nous essayons d'allouer des fonds convenables pour soutenir la Jordanie dans ses programmes économiques. Dans le passé, la Commission a apporté son concours financier dans les domaines de l'éducation, de l'eau. De son côté, la Banque Européenne d'Investissement (BEI) a débouqué des fonds pour le secteur privé, et accordé des prêts en faveur du développement industriel. Bénéficiaires: le Sahab Industrial Estate, Jopco (NDR: distributeur d'électricité) et un projet de système de traitement des eaux à Zarqa. Nous continuons ce processus, en aidant à nouveau le secteur privé... Nous poursuivons notre action dans certains domaines qui ont déjà bénéficié de financements lors de précédents protocoles.

**L.J:** La toute première application de ce dernier protocole est l'accord d'un don de 50 millions d'Ecus à la Jordanie. Quel est l'objectif?

**Christian D. Falkowski:** Le programme indicatif pour les cinq années à venir s'intéresse d'abord au programme d'ajustement structurel en Jordanie. Il prend la forme d'un don de 50 millions d'Ecus... Dans le système des protocoles financiers pour les Méditerranéens, les pays bénéficiaires reçoivent une sorte de financement bilatéral, selon les termes du programme indicatif. Nous avons également dans le quatrième protocole pour les pays méditerranéens, ce que nous appelons

les facilités horizontales. Celles-ci ne sont pas comprises dans les programmes par pays. Le don de 50 millions d'Ecus pour l'ajustement structurel de la Jordanie est financé pour 10 millions par le programme indicatif du pays. 40 millions proviennent des facilités horizontales.

Au total, pour la région méditerranéenne, il existe une enveloppe de 300 millions d'Ecus qui peut-être utilisée par les pays qui disposent d'un programme d'ajustement structurel. La Jordanie est évidemment concernée...

**L.J:** Quel est le but de cette première allocation?

**Christian D. Falkowski:** Comme je l'ai dit, ce financement est destiné à soutenir la Jordanie dans son programme d'ajustement structurel, ce dernier étant également supporté par le FMI et la Banque Mondiale. Parallèlement, nous avons nos propres facilités qui peuvent être utilisées dans un programme général d'importations. Cela va être géré de la même façon que pour les 150 millions d'Ecus que nous avons alloués en février 1991, après la guerre du Golfe, pour contrebalancer les inconvénients de l'application par le royaume des sanctions contre l'Irak.

C'est un programme général d'importations. Ces 50 millions vont être divisés en deux tranches: la moitié va être utilisée cette année, la seconde en 1993. Les fonds d'ajustement structurel, gérés par la Banque Centrale, vont générer des fonds en contrepartie en dinars jordaniens. Ces derniers sont fournis par les importateurs pour obtenir des devises étrangères.

Ces fonds en contrepartie vont être utilisés à travers le budget jordanien, pour supporter le processus d'ajustement structurel. Il s'agit de créer des emplois, de financer des projets dans les travaux publics, le secteur de l'eau, la santé, l'éducation. L'effet est double. Ce type d'aide



Christian D. Falkowski

supporte la balance des paiements de la Jordanie. Il aide le gouvernement jordanien dans ses actions...

**L.J:** Quels seront les autres champs d'application du quatrième protocole?

**Christian D. Falkowski:** Nous avons déjà parlé de l'une des portions principales qui est l'ajustement structurel. Un montant du même ordre va être débouqué pour les questions des ressources en eau, pour des projets

sur l'environnement. Autre priorité: le secteur de l'éducation. Nous devons maintenant nous occuper des études et de l'assistance technique à fournir pour définir des projets à l'intérieur de ces secteurs ou en préparer d'autres qui pourront être financés par des prêts de la Banque Européenne d'Investissement (BEI).

**L.J:** L'objectif de la BEI est de soutenir les petites et moyennes entreprises en Jordanie?

**Comment justifier une telle priorité?**

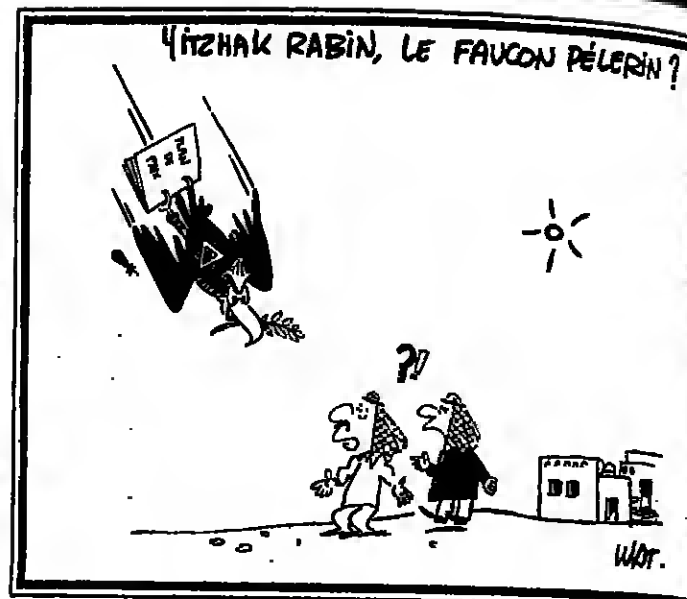
**Christian D. Falkowski:** Ces dernières années, nous avons supporté le secteur privé à travers des institutions comme la BEI. En Jordanie, celui-ci est essentiellement composé de petites et moyennes industries. Nous travaillons dans ce secteur, c'est la continuation d'un plan qui a été entamé lors des précédents protocoles. Il est évident que la politique jordanienne met l'accent sur le développement du secteur privé. Nous y participons sous formes de dons et de prêts.

**L.J:** Les problèmes économiques de la Jordanie sont-ils solubles?

**Christian D. Falkowski:** La Jordanie a fait preuve d'une stabilité macro-économique considérable. Deux raisons à cela. La Jordanie dispose d'une bonne base en matière de ressources humaines. Le royaume dispose d'une population éduquée dans laquelle il faut compter les Palestiniens de retour du Golfe. Maintenant il faut trouver des emplois. Cela nous ramène à ce que nous faisons en matière d'ajustement structurel, dans le secteur privé... Nous voulons créer des emplois dans les petites et moyennes industries.

En second lieu, la coopération régionale est indispensable, parce que le marché jordanien est trop petit pour être considéré comme le seul pour couler la production locale. Le cours des exportations jordanien est la hausse. Je pense qu'il faut maintenir ces lignes de développement macro-économiques. Si le processus de paix avance dans le bon sens, la Jordanie est dans une bonne situation pour être fournisseur de la région et être fournisseur pour exporter vers l'Europe.

Propos recueillis par François Mazoyer



Parlement

## Le parti de la démocratie

La Chambre des députés a accepté le projet de la nouvelle loi sur les partis politiques. Celui-ci doit maintenant être approuvé par les sénateurs, avant d'être signé par le Roi en personne. Mais déjà, l'on parle d'un nouveau pas dans le sens de la démocratie

ON L'AVAIT tant attendue. On n'y croyait plus. La nouvelle rendue publique, le lundi 6 juillet dans la presse jordanienne sembla si improbable. Et pourtant, c'est bel et bien vrai! Le projet de la nouvelle loi sur les partis politiques a été accepté par les députés lors de la séance du dimanche soir. Les tous premiers débats sur la question avaient laissé augurer des discussions sans fin ni loi, avant la clôture de la session extraordinaire. Deux semaines ont suffi aux élus jordanais pour se mettre d'accord sur l'un des points essentiels de l'orientation démocratique actuelle du pays: la "loi sur les partis politiques". Celle-ci est à présent entre les mains des "sénateurs" jordanais, quarante notables désignés par le Roi. Après approbation, ils la confieront à l'examen attentif de ce dernier qui aura trois mois pour apposer son indispensable signature. Un feu vert indispensable pour le nouveau départ des partis politiques.

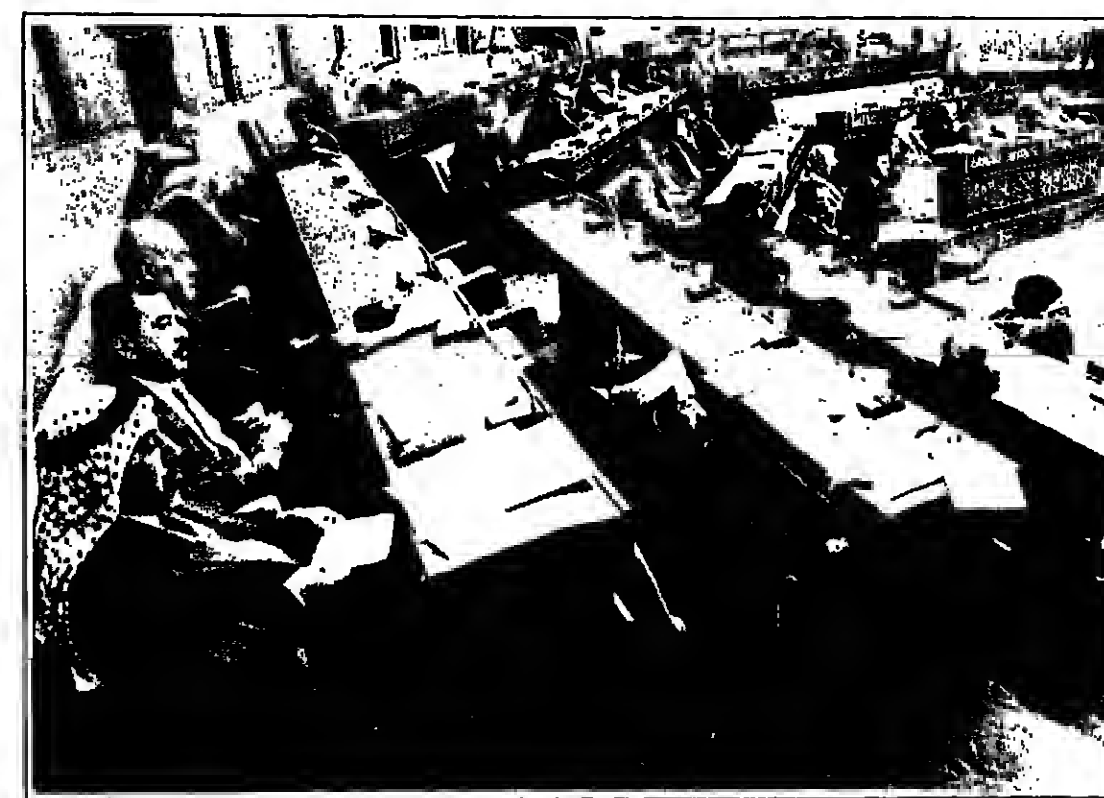
1957: feu rouge!

Le pluralisme politique dans le royaume a connu des temps difficiles: au début des années 1950, la Jordanie déplorait une situation intérieure complexe et animée. Ce sont les premiers temps, toujours difficiles, d'un jeune Etat dont l'indépendance est toute relative. Si le mandat britannique prend fin officiellement le 22 mars 1946, la présence et le soutien de la Grande-Bretagne demeurent importants et essentiels à la survie de la Jordanie et de la famille régnante.

Après la première guerre israélo-arabe (1947-1948) et l'annexion de la rive occidentale du Jourdain, l'Emirat de Transjordanie devient le "Royaume de Jordanie". Cette manœuvre est, plus ou moins bien accueillie par la population palestinienne qui se voit du jour au lendemain "avalée" par le petit voisin oriental.

Les temps nouveaux

La Constitution très libérale de 1952 et le bouillonnement politique intérieur et extérieur de cette époque sont propices à un système qui en 1957, atteindra le seuil du débordement. Les partis politiques se multiplient, souvent fortement influencés par les voisins irakiens, syriens ou égyptiens. Les pressions se font aussi sentir du côté occidental. A ce moment-là, le Roi doit pren-



44 députés ont voté en faveur du projet de loi

dre une décision, choisir son camp. Cette même année, il déclare hors-la-loi tous les partis politiques jordanais, le Parti Communiste local faisant déjà l'objet d'une interdiction depuis décembre 1953.

Interdits peut-être, mais toujours présents, les partis politiques continuent à travailler

lors se mettre à l'ouvrage. Les sessions sont courtes. Mais les discussions sur les projets de loi au sein du Conseil des députés demeurent fidèles à leur réputation, interminables.

Le réveil des députés

L'absentéisme des élus est de-

cette nouvelle expérience, soit le caractère occidental de cette notion importée en terre d'Islam. Les autres, 44 députés présents lors du vote ont unanimement accepté le projet gouvernemental quelque peu modifié. Les points importants de cette nouvelle loi: interdiction de toute ingérence étrangère; examen obligatoire

des nouveaux partis par le ministre de l'Intérieur qui doit justifier tout refus d'autorisation des partis politiques fondés sur une religion ou une ethnie... Un projet qui contente toutes les forces politiques du pays. Frères Musulmans en tête, et qui est considéré par beaucoup d'activistes comme un pas fondamental dans la voie de la démocratie.

Le retour des partis politiques est vu par beaucoup d'observateurs comme la fin du tribalisme si puissant en Jordanie. Les élections législatives de l'année prochaine devront éprouver ce postulat. Les partis sont ouverts!

Michèle Rieux

The Star  
Téléphone 648298

L'EDITO

De Amine Chahine

Agenda de paix

LE SECRÉTAIRE Général des Nations Unies, Boutros Ghali a défini dans son rapport présenté au Conseil de Sécurité le nouveau rôle de son organisation dans l'établissement et le maintien de la paix. "L'Agenda de la paix" qui donnera à une organisation libérée de la guerre froide un nouveau souffle dans l'élaboration de mécanismes de prévention des différends et conflits.

Le nouveau chef des Nations Unies, maître du droit international, base son agenda sur trois éléments: la diplomatie préventive, l'établissement et le maintien de la paix.

Pour ce faire, le Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies recommande à titre préventif d'atténuer la tension entre les belligérants en s'attaquant aux motifs des disputes.

Boutros Ghali s'engage personnellement à diriger ce processus en faisant participer soit ses plus proches collaborateurs, soit les institutions spécialisées de l'ONU comme le Conseil de Sécurité, l'Assemblée générale ou même les Organisations régionales.

Objectifs de la diplomatie préventive: renforcer la confiance et être en mesure de détecter les symptômes d'un éventuel conflit. Créer des zones démilitarisées.

Etablir la paix dépend aux yeux de Boutros Ghali de la volonté politique des parties d'un éventuel conflit. S'ajoute à cela la nouvelle donne du Conseil de sécurité qui a à maintes reprises réuni les belligérants autour d'une même table (Cambodge, Namibie, Chypre, Salvador...).

Autre élément: les missions de bons offices. Les Secrétaire Général prendrait de telles initiatives de manière indépendante, tout en gardant un lien consultatif et continu avec le Conseil de sécurité pour un règlement pacifique des conflits.

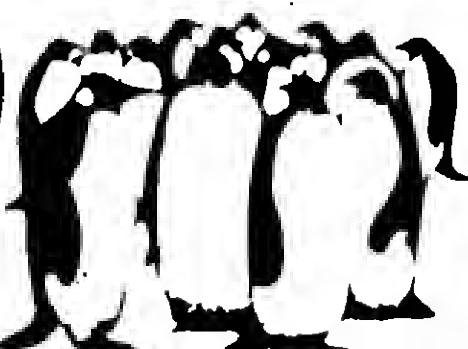
Ce plan semble pacifiste. En fait le recours à la force en est partie intégrante. L'emploi de la force armée est envisagé par l'Agenda de paix. En cas d'échec des tentatives pacifiques, le chapitre 7 de la charte des Nations Unies aidera l'Organisation internationale à utiliser la force pour préserver et renforcer la paix et la sécurité dans le monde.

La nature des opérations de maintien de la paix a évolué rapidement lors de ces dernières années. Les Nations Unies ont été sollicitées à 26 reprises de 1945 à nos jours. 527.000 personnes ont été mobilisées dont 800 ont payé de leur vie le maintien de la paix des autres.

Pour la région du M.O, cet agenda ne peut être que bienvenu. Le changement politique récent du côté israélien donne aux Nations Unies l'occasion tant attendue de résoudre un conflit qui a trop duré.



# AROUND TOWN



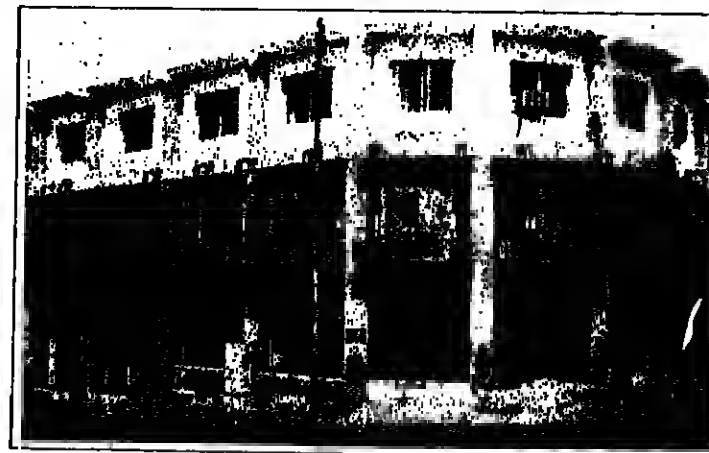
**Congratulations!!**  
Graduations, appointments, engagements, weddings, newborns, promotions, special awards, excellent achievements.....  
Drop us a line and send a photo...we will run it free of charge in The Star's People and Events page.

## Shaheen Group opens Kodak service center

MORE THAN 200 Kodak photo dealers and photo finishers attended a Gold II product launch, in Jordan on Sunday. The celebration also marked the opening of Kodak's first comprehensive service center in Jordan under the management of Shaheen Business and Investment Group. The event was attended by Mr Riad Shaheen, president of Shaheen group, who said the group is expanding and is preparing to go into various projects including the opening of the biggest supermarket store in Jordan.

"Kodak Gold II 100, 200 and 500 color print films ensure unsurpassed color characteristics at each speed range," said Varouj Takellian, Kodak manager for photo products.

The delegates saw the result of Kodak's dedication to research and development, presently estimated at \$300 million per annum,



in color print film characteristics utilizing newly developed Tabular Grain (T-Grain) silver halide crystals.

"The new T-grain crystals are able to retain their captured images for a longer period of time as well as being able to reset positively to color shifts, thus achieving our goal of further improving color and consistency," explained Malek Soubra, photo products group division manager, Kodak Inc.

Kodak Gold II 100, 200 and 400 color print films are available throughout photo retail shops and all leading supermarkets.

## ANZ Grindlays Bank Regional General Manager on visit

AMMAN (Star) — Mr. Barry McCance, Regional General Manager ANZ Grindlays Bank, Middle East has concluded a three day visit to Jordan during which he held meetings with H. E. Basal Jardaneh, Minister of Finance and H.E. Dr Michel Marto Deputy Governor, Central Bank of Jordan. He also attended the Bank's annual Garden Reception hosted by Mr. Adnan Salukh, ANZ Grindlays Bank General Manager in Jordan.



Barry McCance

## British Bank of the Middle East holds a trade service seminar

ON MONDAY THE British Bank of the Middle East held a trade services seminar at the Marriott Hotel in Amman.

The seminar was attended by over 30 of the bank's customers and guests. The seminar covered all trade services that are of interest to importers and exporters such as documentary credits, collections, treasury, forward dealings, trade finance, marine insurance and shipping.

Speakers included Mr Imad Marar, manager of trade services, Mr Nabli Bitar, trade finance executive, and Mr Waleed Jadoun, treasury manager from the British Bank of the Middle East.

Also Mr Rudain Kawar and Mr Jamil Sald, from the Amin Kawar and Sons Co. spoke about shipping, and Mr Nabli Akkawi, from the Middle East Insurance Co. spoke about marine insurance. During these sessions there were many discussions about all the issues that are of interest to Jordanian importers and exporters.

Mr Derek Kelly, the area manager of the British Bank of the Middle East said, "This seminar supports the bank's commitment in providing an excellent and increasingly comprehensive service to its customers. The bank will hold more of these seminars in the future to bring the global capabilities of British Bank of the Middle East who its parent company, the Hong Kong and Shanghai banking group, in the Jordanian market."



Happy Birthday to Yasir Amr son of Amr and Maha Amr. Yasir is celebrating his first birthday on Thursday 16 July when his family will give a party for all friends and relatives.



Congratulations!



Congratulations to Karima Fayed Abdel Rahman and Abdel Bassat El Nashes from Waleed and Fouzi on their marriage. The couple were happily married Friday 10 July where many friends and relatives attended. The wedding was hosted by Mousa El Nashes the groom's father, Mabruk.

The rebirth of Rochas

# The ultimate luxury brand

By a Star Staff Writer

ROCHAS IS reborn. The elegance and dynamism that made it such a legend have returned, reintroducing the world to one of the most prestigious names in luxury products.

Eminent on the fashion scene since 1925, the House of Rochas is heralding in its new era with a return to couture fashions, a redefinition of its great feminine fragrances and the introduction of new lines and accessories. All are in keeping with the classic Rochas prerequisites: French seduction, tradition, quality and creativity.

## Rochas: The story

Launching his career in the vibrant 1920s, fashion giant Marcel Rochas revolutionized the rules of elegance. Thanks to him, in 1925 women began to enjoy new freedom and style. He slimmed down hips, tucked in waists and focused on shapely shoulders and fluid movements in stunning fabrics.

Marcel Rochas' creative genius appealed to women everywhere, including celebrated movie stars. Joan Crawford, Katharine Hepburn, Jean Harlow, Marlene Dietrich... he dressed them all and they in turn inspired him. He molded Mae West in the most exciting new lingerie — a black chantilly lace Guepière, the name invented by him now appears in every dictionary.

In 1944, his muse, his bride Héliène, at last appeared. Among her wedding gifts she found a beautifully curved, amphora-shaped bottle containing 'Femme', the first fragrance to unite peach and white flowers on a base of musk and amber. Launched in the same year, it went on to conquer women by the thousand.

It is with this success that Marcel Rochas became a legend, and with which he established the most famous fragrance house of the 1950s. He originated 'Mous-tache', a men's eau de toilette, and, for the first time in the history of perfume, created a complete line of fragrance products developed around one scent. 'Mous-tache' went on to become the top men's fragrance world-wide for two decades.

When Marcel Rochas died in 1955, Héliène continued in his path and launched 'Madame Rochas', a signature perfume which gained similar international success. The new classic white flower theme is the embodiment of the woman of impeccable taste.

As was befitting of a heralded name, the House of Rochas went on to create several campaigns that are now among the greats of French perfumery. 'Eau de Rochas', a light fragrance sparkling with lime and verbena, and 'Byzance', their 1987 fragrance reaffirming the Rochas brand as a contemporary form. The success of 'Byzance' was



'Globe' men's toiletries range



'Femme': The all-time classic Rochas fragrance

thanks to the arrival of Rochas' new chief executive officer, Laurent Normand, and the company's acquisition by the German Wella group. Normand was determined to pursue wider ambitions and to re-establish Rochas among the world leaders of the luxury market. The success story continues.

## Rochas revamped

Normand set about revitalizing Rochas' image — he established a new Rochas store on the elegant Parisian site of Rue François Ier, and opened a complex in Tokyo. Then he updated 'Femme' and 'Madame Rochas' for a relaunching in the majority of markets, and used 'Byzance' to spearhead a redeployment of the brand in the American market.

He also confirmed the international success of 'Eau de Rochas' and has re-established the credibility of the Rochas cosmetic im-

age through the launch of Energy Pure, an exceptional line based on the development of biotechnology through plant energy.

In 1990, Normand launched 'Globe', the latest Rochas creation for men. 'Globe' shies away from the macho, aggressive imagery of the '80s and calls for the New Age Man.

As a concept it symbolizes universality — its inspiration is Michel Luthi, although its appeal is distinctly masculine. 'Globe' is for the man who values people over countries, civilizations over nations and for whom the world is his own.

The components of 'Globe' make a complete break with current fragrance conventions, combining the classic with contemporary: Mandarin, sandalwood, amber, incense, mulberry, thibarb, basil and geranium. It is the mark of the man who cherishes a distinctive, global lifestyle.



Rochas luxury prêt à porter (above)

The beauty of Rochas make-up and accessories (right)



## Rochas in the region

With the relaunch of the Rochas range, the Abu Shakra Trading Agency is bringing luxury back to Jordan. Having suffered distribution problems and the setbacks of the Gulf War, Rochas has joined forces with Jordan's leading distributors of luxury goods.

Rochas representative, Mr Michel Beaugier, told press at this week's relaunch in Amman that this move marks "the beginning of a new cooperation between one of the most famous French suppliers and the most famous Jordanian supplier, Abu

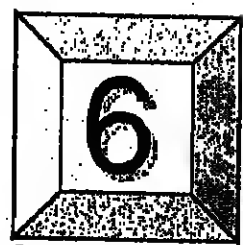
## Shakra.

Having relaunched its classics on the Saudi, Kuwaiti and Lebanese markets, Rochas has entrusted the Abu Shakra Trading Agency to promote 'Globe' for men, its toiletries line and 'Byzance' for women, and has revealed that it also intends to launch a new cosmetics and skin care range in Jordan as of 1 December 1992. Rochas quality is now here for the taking, and can be found at all Abu Shakra gift shops. ■

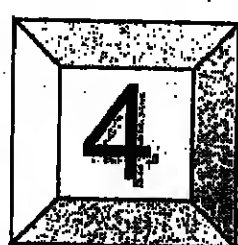
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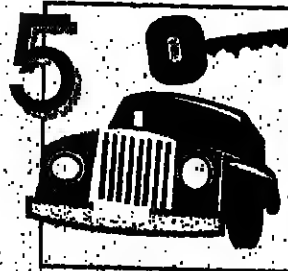
ENGLISH DIALOGUE



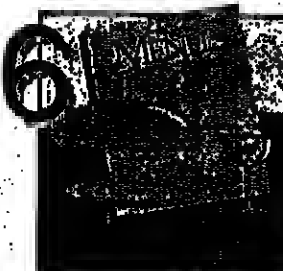
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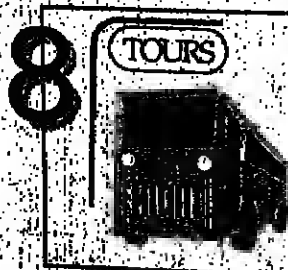
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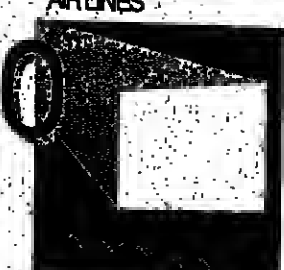
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ALPHA DESIGN



# The Star's Guide

Programs on  
Jordan  
Television  
from  
18 July -  
24 July

## ENGLISH PROGRAM

## SATURDAY

8:30 — Super Bloopers.  
9:00 — Encounter.  
9:30 — Saturday Variety Show.  
10:00 — News in English.  
10:20 — Feature Film: Running Stars Michael Douglas. A marathon runner's dream finally comes true when he is accepted into the Olympic games, but at the expense of his family.

## SUNDAY

8:30 — Wings.  
9:10 — Documentary: Inside the Reef.  
10:00 — News in English.  
10:20 — Midnight Caller.

## MONDAY

8:30 — Close to Home.  
9:10 — Perfect Hero.  
10:00 — News in English.  
10:20 — Strauss Family. The first episode of a music writer who marries and finds it hard to make ends meet.

## TUESDAY

8:30 — Acropolis Now.  
9:00 — Mr Bean.  
9:30 — Tex. A new series about detective agency.  
10:00 — News in English.  
10:20 — Feature Film: The Heart of Bernardo Alba. Stars Olenda Jackson. A wealthy woman living in Spain, stays in mourning over her husband and dedicates her life to her daughters.

## WEDNESDAY

8:30 — Saved by the bell.  
9:00 — Wednesday Forum. Local program.  
9:30 — Man of the People.  
10:00 — News in English.

10:20 — Till we meet again.

## THURSDAY

8:30 — The Simpsons.  
9:10 — NBA Basketball.  
10:00 — News in English.  
10:20 — Movie of the Week: I Was a Male Order Ilrde. Stars Ted Wass and Ken Kimmins. Kate, an eager young journalist, is forced to put a lonely hearts announcement in the paper.

## FRIDAY

8:30 — Please don't eat the Daisies.  
9:10 — E.N.G.  
10:00 — News in English.  
10:20 — Inspector Morse.

## FRENCH PROGRAM

## SAMEDI

6:00 — Les Petites Histoires Presque Vraies.  
6:05 — Les Tortues Ninja.  
6:30 — La Gymnastique.  
7:00 — News in French.  
7:15 — Fenetre Sur. A local program.

## DIMANCHE

5:30 — Michel Vaillant.  
5:45 — Des chiffres et des lettres.  
6:10 — La Chance Aux Chansons. A variety program.  
7:00 — News in French.  
7:15 — Magazine. E-M6.

## LUNDI

6:00 — Au Claire de Lune.

6:10 — Le monde sous Marin de Jacques-Yves Cousteau.  
7:00 — News in French.  
7:15 — Magazine Sportif.

## MARDI

6:00 — Les Aventures de Joe.  
6:10 — Documentary: Nes de la Mer.  
6:30 — Marc et Sophie.  
7:00 — News in French.  
7:15 — Le Beaux moments du Cirque.

## MERCREDI

6:00 — Le Monde est à Vous.  
7:00 — News in French.  
7:15 — Documentary: Azimuts.

## JEUDI

6:00 — Circus Partenaires.  
6:30 — Maguy.  
7:00 — News in French.  
7:15 — Varietes. A selection of French songs.

## VENDREDI

5:30 — Geoscope: documentary.  
5:55 — Les Cles de Fort Boyard. Game show.  
7:00 — News in French.  
7:15 — Fusions.

## TOP ENTERTAINMENT HITS

## TOP POP SINGLES

1. Baby Got Back, Sir Mix-A-Lot; Reprise
2. The Best Things in Life are Free, Luther Vandross and Janet; A&M
3. I'll Be There, Mariah Carey; Columbia
4. Jump, Kris Kross, Columbia
5. If You Asked Me To, Celine Dion; EPIC
6. Under the Bridge, Red Hot Chili Peppers, Warner Bros.
7. Damn I Wish I Was Your Lover, Sophie B. Hawkins, Columbia
8. My Love, En Vogue; A&M
9. Life and Learn, Joe Public; Columbia
10. In the Closet, Michael Jackson, MCA; Jackson, Perspective

## TOP VIDEO RENTALS

1. Frankie and Johnny, Al Pacino, Michelle Pfeiffer, Paramount Home Video (R-1991)
2. The Fisher King, Robin Williams, Jeff Bridges, Columbia TriStar Home Video (R-1991)
3. JFK, Kevin Costner, Warner Home Video (PG-1991)
4. My Girl, Macaulay Culkin, Anna Chlumsky, Columbia TriStar Home Video (PG-1991)
5. The Butcher's Wife, Demi Moore, Jeff Daniels, Paramount (R-1991)

Homa Video (R-1991)

6. Freejack, Emilio Estevez, Mick Jagger, Warner Home Video (R-1991)
7. The Last Boy Scout, Bruce Willis, Damon Wayans, Warner Home Video (R-1991)
8. Little Man Tate, Jodie Foster, Adam Hann-Byrd, Orion Home Video (R-1991)
9. The Commitments, Robert Arkins, Michael Aherne, Fox Video (R-1991)
10. Deceived, Goldie Hawn, John Heard, Touchstone Home Video (R-1991)

Bruce Willis, star of "The Last Boy Scout"

## HOME MOVIES

"THE SILENCE OF THE LAMBS" (Orion) One of this year's top hits, director Jonathan Demme's version of the Thomas Harris novel boasts a truly brilliant, chilling performance by Anthony Hopkins as Dr. Hannibal Lecter, a jailed serial killer who challenges a novice FBI agent (Jodie Foster, also excellent) as the latter tries to stop another murderer (Ted Levine). Scott Glenn also stars. \*\*\* (R.A.S.P.)

"CLASS ACTION" (Fox) Gene Hackman and Mary Elizabeth Mastrantonio are both excellent as father and daughter attorneys whose personal differences are brought to a boil when they take opposing sides on the same case, centered around a faculty-automobile tragedy. Colin "Darkman" Friels also a nice job as Mastrantonio's boss and secret lover. \*\*\* (R.A.S.P.)

Meryl Streep, star of "Defending your life"

"DEFENDING YOUR LIFE" (Warner) Writer-director-star Albert Brooks' gentle and very witty comedy takes a newly deceased man to a way station called Judgment City, where he must atone for his past actions before a celestial jury that will rule whether he proceeds to heaven ... or goes someplace else. Me-

## HOROSCOPE

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

ARIES (21 March - 19 April): Salary discussions go very well this week, and concentration is good.

TAURUS (20 April - 20 May): Take note of the desires into consideration all week, though you needn't do every little thing they want.

GEMINI (21 May - 21 June): You're listening all week to ideas and enthusiastic plans of a mate, partner or lover.

CANCER (22 June - 22 July): Call everyone Sunday. Get responsibilities straight with kids. Keep quiet if a nag or nicker chooses you for a target.

LEO (23 July - 22 August): Spill up the house and possessions. You'll find an important item you thought was lost. Tuesday is details of the basics.

VIRGO (23 August - 22 September): Do whatever you want on Sunday. The job you want is yours on Tuesday.

LIBRA (23 September - 22 October): Think it over Sunday; collect thoughts for busy, busy days ahead.

ryl Streep is charming as the lovely lady he encounters while awaiting his fate. \*\*\* (R.A.S.P.)

COMING SOON: "IMPROMPTU" (Columbia) Judy Davis and Hugh Grant play out the romance of George Sand and Frederic Chopin; Bernadette Peters also stars.



Meryl Streep, star of "Defending your life"

RATINGS: ★ - don't bother, ★★ - not bad, ★★★ - worth seeing, ★★★★ - excellent.

FAMILY VIEWING GUIDE KEY: P - profanity; V - violence; GV - particularly graphic violence; AS - adult situations.

## HOROSCOPE

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SCORPIO (23 October - 21 November): Strength of purpose and pure profit accompany next weekend's full moon.

SAGITTARIUS (22 November - 21 December): Hey, try to slow down long enough to take aboard that Oemlin who's got an eye on you.

CAPRICORN (22 December - 19 January): Listen to the ambitions of family members: you'll be proud of them.

AQUARIUS (20 January - 18 February): Spend the first few days of week gathering forces, because the full moon means dynamic career boost. Go for that promotion.

PISCES (19 February - 20 March): Spend Sunday with one you love, or else write them a flowery letter. Exciting new ideas this week.

IF YOU WERE BORN THIS WEEK: Big doings and the energy to follow through. It's hard to stop a focused Scorpio these days. Align true goals, true wishes with what others need from you, and then go. Contact those you need in July, and get facts researched.

The Star TEL: 648 - 298

## Would You Believe....

The second leading cause of death among U.S. youths, ages 15 to 19, is gunshot wounds, a government report says. The No. 1 cause is traffic accidents.

The Brazilian capital of Brasilia is one of the newest major cities in the world. It was founded in 1960 to replace Rio de Janeiro as the capital city.

In the past 30 years, the world's population has doubled to more than 5 billion.

The U.S. Constitution is the oldest federal constitution still in use today.

With all the changes in the world recently, there are now about 200 officially recognized countries on the planet.

Pluto is the only known planet left in our solar system that hasn't been visited by a satellite launched from Earth.

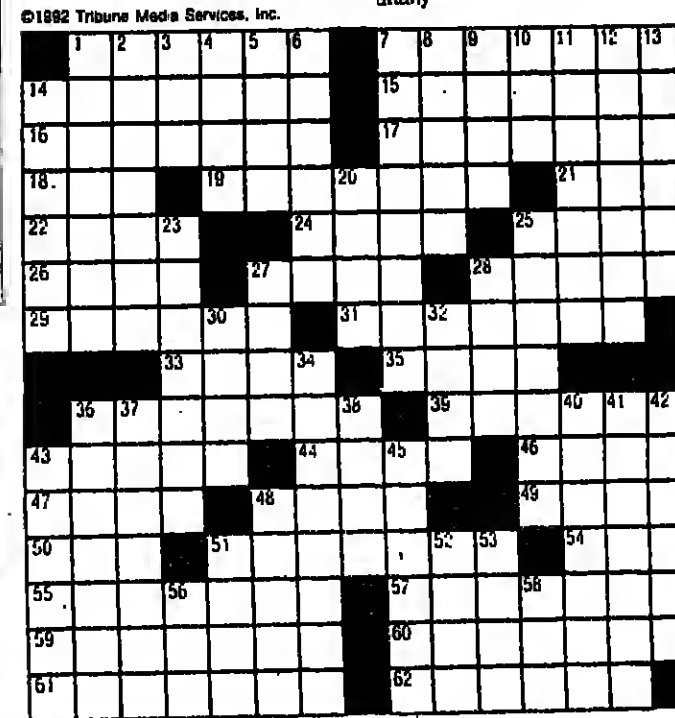
## Solution



## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS  
1 Trades requiring manual skill  
7 Silent star  
14 Type of elgar  
15 Good guy's girl  
18 Person held as security  
17 Fragrant smoke  
18 Onassis, family name  
19 Malay street  
21 Dilly  
22 Constructed Book of the Bible  
24 Vend  
25 Asset  
27 Reduces gradually  
28 "on a match."  
29 Bolt  
31 Uralia of films

DOWN  
33 Sense organs  
35 Performing mammal  
36 Suggestive  
38 Imperturbable poise  
43 Philately  
44 Boring  
46 Capital of Samoa  
47 Touches tenderly  
48 "A block school"  
49 Monetary unit  
50 — Baba obsequiously  
54 Wheel track  
55 Cote d'Azur  
57 Grating  
59 Theatrical settings  
60 Made into law  
61 Early exotics  
62 Connected succession  
63 DOWN  
1 Hyacinth  
2 Reminders  
3 Finessa  
4 Frothy bubbles  
5 Germent for the forum  
6 "— Daise"  
7 Coop occupants  
8 For the reason  
9 Medieval chest  
10 Author of "The Gold Bug"  
11 Terries  
12 Shoe paria  
13 Gauge pointer  
14 Winners, for short  
15 Invisibly emanation  
16 Regard highly  
17 Defeat utterly  
20 Run  
21 Meeting notes  
22 Hit the bell  
23 Manager  
24 Sets free  
25 Met menager  
26 Sharp  
27 Decrease  
28 Play the lead  
29 Like: eul.  
30 Here: Fr.



## JORDAN BRIDGE

By Ghassan Ghanem

### The Paris Club

SOMETIMES IT is interesting to follow the traveling score sheet of a specific board, it tells you much about what happened on some of the tables in order to produce different scores.

▲ AJ5  
▼ A9  
▲ QJ964  
▲ AK7  
▲ Q10964  
▼ KQ632  
▲ 2  
▲ Q6

▲ J85  
▼ J85  
▲ AK10553  
▲ 10985

On this board from a Paris Event - East was the dealer and both sides were green. The bidding normally goes:

North	East	South	West
1♠	Pass	5♠	Pass
6♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

Bull at another table

North	East	South	West
Double (1)	4♠	5♠	Pass
6♠	6♠	Pass	Pass
Double	Pass	Pass	Pass

(1) Two suited hand spado and another and 6 to 12 points  
(2) Balanced 15 or more points.  
At my table, playing with Arafat Al-Sahab, I decided to open 1♠ from the South seat, a bid I like to make every now and then when not vulnerable and playing with Arafat.

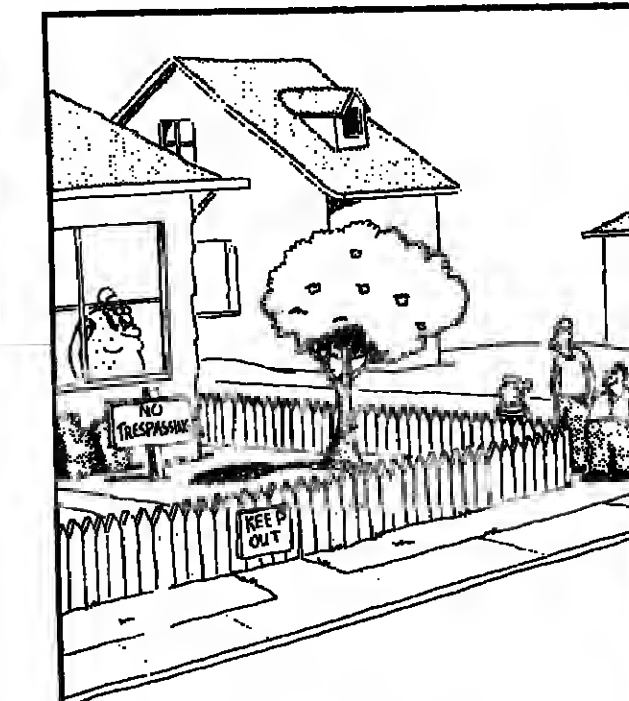
As you already realized, Arafat always knows about my money bidding and decided to go into a very conservative sequence but full of logic.  
(1) Both majors and seven to 11 points.  
(2) Waiting for further development, a calculated pass since East would bid one of the majors.  
(3) This double is 100% competitive since the double on the previous turn would have been a penalty probe.

(4) When Arafat gets the confirmation of a diamond suit (1♠ opening promised 2 or more cards of diamonds) he went directly to the small slam.  
Back to the play of the hand: On my table West led the ♥ K and East dropped the ♥ 10 to indicate preference to spades and to here an integrated, comprehensive and logical statement of a claim by the declarer (happy me), an advantage for the opening, I am playing from my side! (anyway I was going to play from my side after a precision 1♠ opening by Arafat).

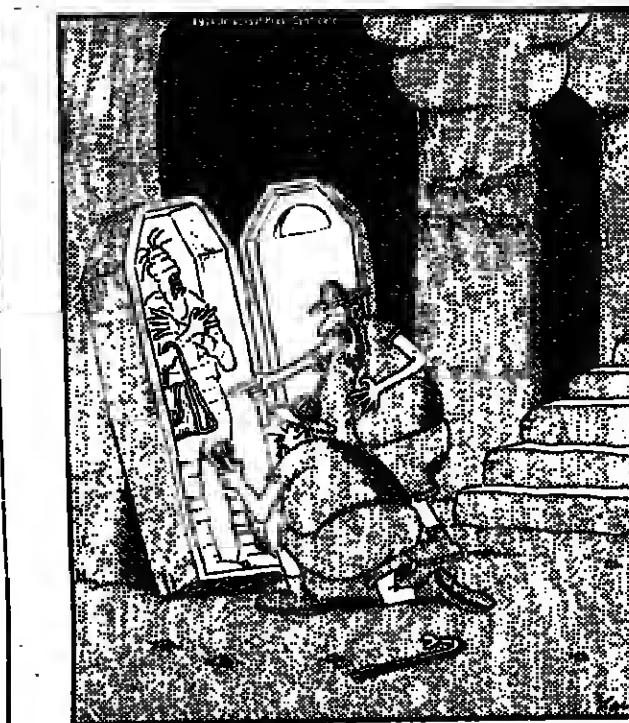
Six spades went five down; a bad sacrifice due to the vulnerability.  
When the slam is declared from North, East leads a small spade and the declarer is a dead duck unless he succeeds in creating a pseudo squeeze position.

## THE FAR SIDE

By GARY LARSON



Mrs. MacIntyre's small trouble. On one side of the fence was her fruit-laden apple tree; on the other was the neighborhood brat pack of Danniella the Menace, Eddie Haskell and Damien II.



"Oh, my God, Rogers... is that? ... is that? Is it the MUMMY'S PURSE!"



Fortunately for Sparky, Zerk knew the famous "Rex maneuver."